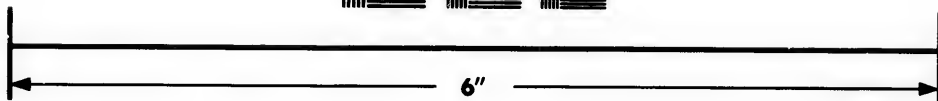
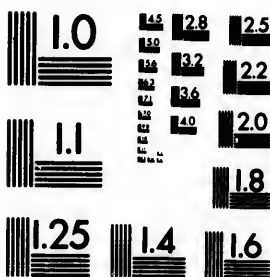


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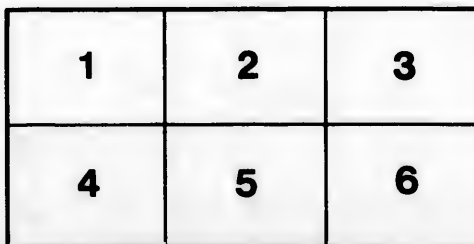
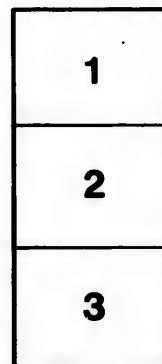
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G E O G R A P H Y

OF

CANADA,

FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES

BY

T. A. GIBSON,

First Classical Master, High School Department McGill College,
Montreal : and Author of "Etymological Geography," "Canadian Guide Book," &c.

MONTREAL, HEW RAMSAY.

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P R E F A C E.

IN preparing for the press this manual on the Geography of Canada it has been the writer's aim to supply, in an acceptable manner a desideratum in Canadian class-books, which has been very generally felt and regretted. Its compilation has engaged no small portion of his unprofessional hours during several months. He trusts that such a pioneer may receive at the hands of his Educational Brethren the indulgence to which it seems entitled in view of the variety of sources from which its materials required to be selected, and of the very *transitional* (so to speak) character of things in a nascent community. Conscious of its imperfections, and desirous that these may be removed in a subsequent edition, he will be happy to receive in the interval communications from professional brethren or others with amendments or suggestions of improvements.

With regard to the mode of using the "Geography of Canada," the compiler takes leave to suggest that a portion, say a page, or more or less according to the proficiency of the pupils, should be prescribed for careful preparation *at home*, with a view to its being intelligently and intelligibly read and minutely examined *in school*, the Teacher not failing to avail himself of every practicable means of simplifying the lesson by appropriate remarks,

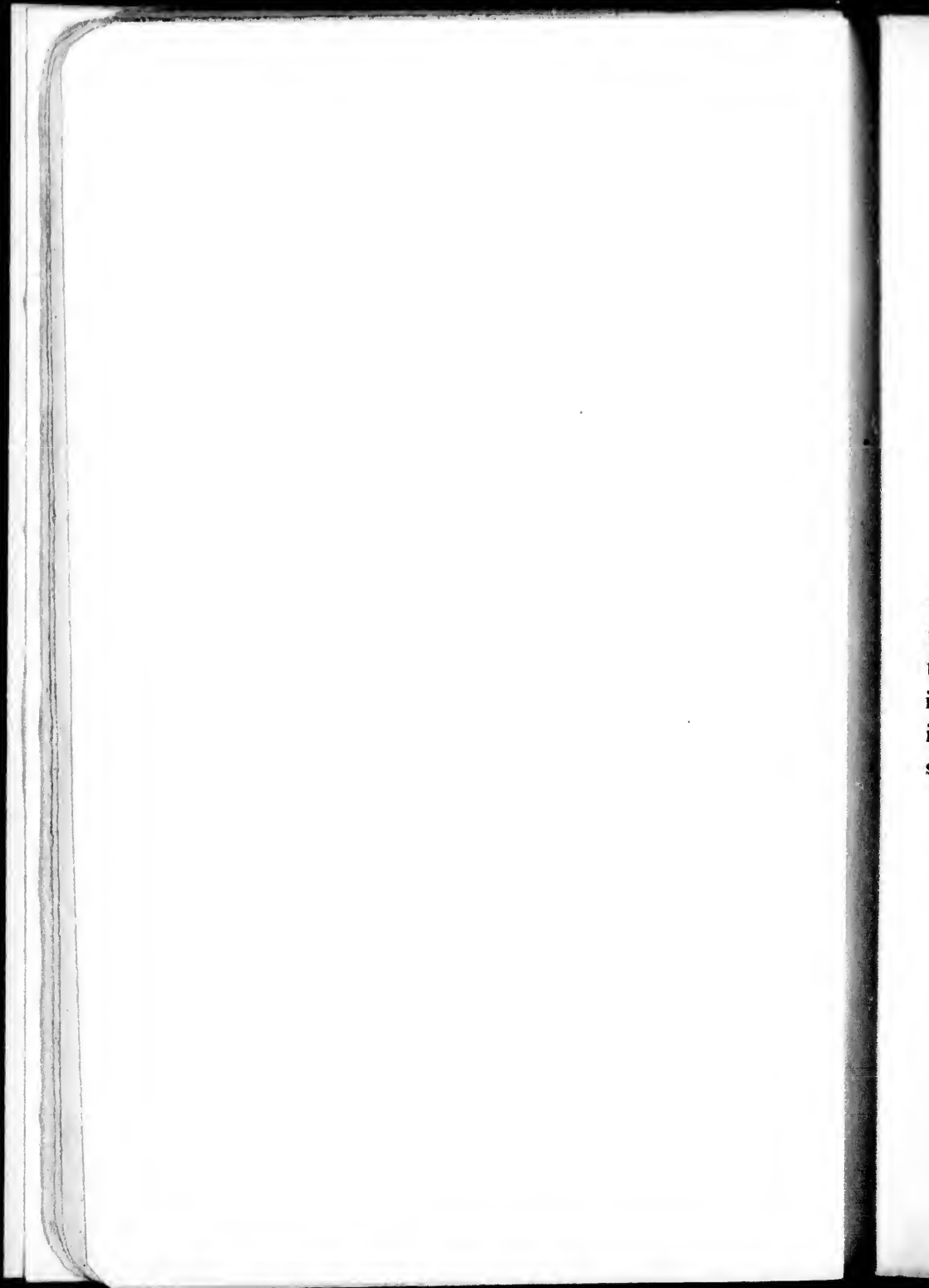
PREFACE.

and rendering it more interesting by constant reference, if possible, to suitable maps.* Such preliminary clearing-off of embarrassments generally tends to encourage ingenious youths to a faithful preparation of the lessons at home, so as to come to school thoroughly prepared for bearing examination upon these *off book*, and with reference to the maps. Referring to the foot-note at page 39, the compiler would farther recommend to the Teacher to select as a starting-point the page containing the account of the District or County in which his school is situated. It seems superfluous to subjoin that the "Geography of Canada" is not designed in any degree to supersede but merely to precede or accompany the use of a text-book of Geography in general. It is understood that the Teacher will in the former case orally explain the Geographical Definitions by reference to Maps or by illustration on a black-board or otherwise.

* An excellent Map of Canada, on a large scale, for the use of Schools, has just been published by Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh.

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DEDICATION.

To DR. E. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of
Education, Canada West.

SIR,

This little work is designed to make the youth of Canada better acquainted with the features and resources of their native country. I beg respectfully to dedicate it to you as an expression of the admiration which I entertain for your zealous and efficient labours in elevating the intellectual and moral character of the people through the instrumentality of the Common Schools, now so extensively spread throughout the Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.,

T. A. GIBSON.

MONTREAL, November 1st, 1854.

Enregistered according to Act of the Provincial
Legislature, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-four, by HEW RAMSAY, in the Office of
the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

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GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA.

PART I.

EASTERN OR LOWER CANADA.

EASTERN OR LOWER CANADA comprehends the 3 principal Districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, and the 2 inferior Districts of Gaspé and St. Francis. These Districts have been recently subdivided into 58 Counties for the representation of the people in Parliament.

MONTREAL DISTRICT

contains 25 Counties ; 6 on the North Shore of the Grand or Ottawa River, backed by the Hudson Bay Territory,—Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, and L'Assomption : 2 forming the tongue of land betwixt the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence,—Soulanges and Vaudreuil : 2 composed of islands betwixt or in the same rivers, —Laval (including chiefly the isles Bizarre and Jesus) and Montreal (answering to the island of that name) : 7 on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence,—Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateaugai, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres, and Richelieu : 8 interior,—Napierville, St. John's, Iberville, Bagot, Rouville, Missisquoi, St. Hyacinthe, and Shefford. Line 45 separates Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateaugai, Napierville, St. John's, and Rouville from the State of New York, and Missisquoi from that of Vermont.

Pontiac Co. includes Lake Temiscaming, the Grand Calumet, Alumettes, and Little Alumettes Islands. *Ottawa Co.* was formerly the largest in the Province. *Argenteuil Co.* contains St. Andrew's, and the Grenville Canal, constructed by Government at an expense of £267,254. *Two Mountains Co.* contains St. Eustache and the Indian village of Two Mountains. The Indians belong to the Algonquin and Iroquois tribes, and number about 1000. They are Roman Catholics, and speak French well. One of the two conspicuous mountains giving name to the Co. is Mount Calvaire or Calvary. On its summit are the remains of some buildings called the *Seven Chapels*. *Terrebonne Co.* contains Ste. Therese, and its name indicates the character of the soil, for the improvement of which the farmers have been long exemplary. *L'Assomption Co.* contains L'Assomption and Repentigny. *Vaudreuil* and *Soulanges Cos.* occupy the eastern extremity of the large peninsular portion of Western Canada lying between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence. The former contains Rigoud and Vaudreuil, and the latter the Cedars and Coteau-du-Lac. *Montreal Co.* contains 10 parishes, 6 of which, Ste. Anne, Pointe-Claire, Lachine, Montreal, Pointe aux-Trembles and Longue-Pointe are on the margin of the St. Lawrence; and 3, Riviere-des-Prairies, Sault-aux-Recollets, and St. Genevieve, are on the Ottawa, which under the name of Rivière-des-Prairies separates the Island from Isle Jesus; whilst the 10th, St. Laurent, is inland. The island, which is about 30 miles in length, is the largest and

most fertile in Canada, and from its luxuriant production of the choicest fruits and vegetables it has earned the appellation of the "Garden of Canada." In 1644 the entire island became by royal grant the property of the St. Sulpicians at Paris, whose founder, the Abbé Quelus, shortly after landing founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. From that body the land has either been purchased or is in the hands of tenants for a stipulated rental. Except the 'Mountain,' which is situated about a mile to the S. W. of Montreal, and the ridge with which it is connected, the surface of the island is generally level, diversified by a few gentle ridges called *coteaux*. The Mountain attains a height of 550 feet. The largest and most thriving village is Lachine, connected with Montreal by a railroad and canal, and the starting-point of the steamers for the Upper St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. Hence a steamer plies daily to the opposite village of Caughnawaga, where is the terminus of the "Montreal and New York Railroad." The Lachine Canal was constructed at an expense of £137,000. The village originally received its appellation from the chimerical idea that hence might be a route to China (à la Chine). The city of Montreal is the largest in British North America, having a population of nearly 60,000, and covering with the suburbs upwards of 1500 acres. It is situated in Lat. $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and Long. $73\frac{1}{2}$ W., thus in the parallel of latitude agreeing exactly with the cities of Lyons and Venice in Europe, and in longitude nearly with the city of New York. In 1535 Jacques Cartier, whilst surveying

with delight the magnificent prospect from the brow of the "Mountain," gave it the name of *Mont Royal* in honour of the king of France. About a century afterwards this name, having undergone a not unusual corruption (*Mont Real*), was imparted to the French settlement that arose about that period to the west of Hochelaga, the ancient Indian village. On the 15th of August, 1642, the day observed by the Romish Church in honour of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the spot destined for the city was consecrated with due solemnities, commended to the protection of the "Queen of Angels," and named *Ville Marie*, a name which it retained for a long period. Its relative population stands nearly thus; four-tenths are French Canadians; nearly two-tenths, British Canadians; three-tenths, English, Irish, and Scotch; somewhat less than one-tenth, Germans, United States, &c. The Corporation comprehends a Mayor, 5 Aldermen, and 15 Councillors. The city is represented by 3 members in the House of Assembly. In general the principal streets run north and south, parallel with the river, and are intersected at right angles by secondary streets. Those of the old city have been named after a variety of the Saints, whilst those in the more modern portion remind us of Governors Craig, Dorchester, Sherbrooke, &c. Of late years a marked improvement both in regard to durability and style has taken place in the architecture of the public buildings; whilst private dwellings are for the most part built of stone, or of bricks with the fronts of hewn stone, and so with the lintels and sills of the doors and windows. Among the

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former may be enumerated the English and French Cathedrals; the Churches of St. Andrew's, St. James Street, and St. Patrick's, the Convents of Notre Dame and the Grey Sisters; the General Hospital, Hotel Dieu, the Orphan, and St. Patrick's; the French and Jesuit's Colleges and the Seminary; the Banks of Montreal, British North America, City Bank, and People's Bank (Banque du Peuple); the Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets. The Donegana House, Montreal House, Ottawa Hotel and St. Lawrence Hall are hotels upon a very extensive scale. To these have been recently added the massive Court House, the Exchange, Post-office, and Mechanics' Institute. Large sums were expended in the erection of several of these edifices; as, £100,000 for the French Cathedral, £70,000 for the Bonsecours Market; £30,000 for the Jail; £24,000 for the Montreal Bank. The City is now well furnished with flour-mills, foundries, gas-works, roperies, ship-yards, and water-works. An aqueduct and reservoir, conveying water from near the Lachine Rapids, will soon be completed at an expense of £70,000. The port is unsurpassed on this Continent, and altogether is one of the finest in the World. The quay, which extends crescent-like along the whole front of the City for nearly a mile, contains numerous basins and wharves for vessels of every size. The river in front is nearly 2 miles wide, and runs at the rate of 6 miles an hour.

Huntingdon Co. contains Huntingdon and St. Regis. This Indian village lies at the south-western corner near the

St. Lawrence, in a tract of land belonging to a body of the Iroquois tribe, numbering in all about 1000. Here is a large Stone Church, erected upwards of half a century ago at their own expense. Government maintains a French Canadian Missionary, who devotes his whole time to the tribe. *Laprairie Co.* contains Laprairie and Caughnawaga. The former was till lately the terminus of the railroad from Lake Champlain, and the ferry-town for passengers to and from Boston & New York, &c. The latter is a settlement of Iroquois Indians. Its name is said to mean "The Village of the Rapids," in reference to those lying a little below. The Indians of this village from their superior skill are employed in navigating barges, rafts and steamers down to Montreal. They are Roman Catholics, and have lately built a handsome and substantial Church. *St. John's Co.* contains St. John's, where till lately the Champlain steamers landed their passengers and received those per railroad from Montreal. *Chambly Co.* contains Longueuil and Chambly. At Longueuil is the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Chambly contains the ruins of an old fort, originally built by M. De Chambly, shortly before the conquest of Canada by the British. In 1812-13-14 stores, barracks, magazines, &c., were erected on an extensive scale. After the restoration of peace most of these were dismantled or allowed to fall into disuse. In 1837 and 8 they were in a great measure rebuilt, but have been since greatly reduced. *Vercheres Co.* has the village of Varennes in the south-western corner, a place of

some resort from its mineral waters. *Richelieu Co.* contains St. Ours on the Richelieu, and at its mouth Sorel or William Henry. This last is built on the site of a fort erected in 1665 as a defence against the incursions of the Indians, and received the name of Sorel from the Captain of Engineers who superintended the construction. Its proper and legal name is William Henry. His late Majesty, William IV., (then Prince William Henry,) expressed himself in approving terms of its pleasant situation during a visit to Canada in the naval service of his country, and the residents commemorated the circumstance by giving it this new name. It was regularly laid out about 1785, when some loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled in it; and at this day some old military servants of the Crown reside here. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the eight principal ones are named after different branches of the Royal Family. In the centre is Royal Square. From its important position, as commanding the communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, some companies of troops have been usually stationed here. In consequence it contains several Government buildings, as a barrack, block-house, hospital, &c. It is half-way betwixt Montreal and Three Rivers, being 45 miles from each. Here most of the Montreal steamers are laid up for the winter. On the opposite shore are excellent accommodations for ship-building, in which vessels of large tonnage used to be constructed. This branch of trade has not been pursued of late to the extent of former years. *Rouville Co.*, which lies along

the eastern bank of the Richelieu, is generally low and marshy, although in dry situations the soil is generally of a good quality. A prominent object in the landscape is Belcœil Mountain, whose height has been variously estimated from 1,100 to 1,500 feet above the river at its base. Its proper name is Mount St. Hilaire, although it is popularly called by the names of Chambly and Rouville. On its summit, usually called the *Sugar Loaf*, the spectator occupies, as it were, the centre of a circle, whose circumference extends before his eyes upwards of 60 miles in almost every direction. The grand scenery of this mountain, so rare in low-lying Canada, has rendered it the resort of tourists and visitors during the summer months. The ascent is studded at intervals by 14 wooden crosses, each bearing an inscription having reference to our Saviour's journey as He bore the cross to Calvary. The spots, where these crosses are erected, are called *Stations*. The Bishop of Nancy, a dignitary of the Church of Rome, during a visit to Canada a few years ago caused a small oratory to be constructed on the crest of the Mountain. On this was erected a gigantic cross, covered with bright tin. When illuminated by the sun's rays, it might have been descried from a great distance, and presented a very imposing appearance. It was destroyed a few years ago, but is to be re-erected. *Missisquoi Co.* contains Philipsburg. *St. Hyacinthe Co.*, intersected by the Yamaska, contains the thriving town of St. Hyacinthe, St. Charles, and St. Denis. The college of St. Hyacinthe has long enjoyed considerable celebrity. The new building, erected

in the vicinity, has been finished in a superior style. Rougemont and Yamaska are considerable mountains. *Shefford Co.* is the most easterly in the Montreal District.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT

contains 11 counties; 4 on the N. Shore of the St. Lawrence, backed by the Hudson Bay Territory—Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain; and 2 inland from Berthier—Joliette and Montcalm; 3 on the S. Shore—Yamaska, Nicolet, Lotbiniere; and 2 interior from these counties—Drummond and Arthabaska. The large expanse of the St. Lawrence, called Lake St. Peter, whose upper extremity is studded with numerous islands, intersects the District. *Berthier Co.* contains Berthier *en haut*, a place of considerable resort and traffic, Lanoraie and Lavaltrie. The Seigniories are well cultivated, so that large quantities of grain are annually exported. From its flat situation Berthier has sometimes experienced much damage to the basements of the houses and goods in the stores by the melting of the snow and ice in spring. On such occasions it has been found necessary to remove large quantities of grain to the upper stories of the granaries. A similar inconvenience happens at Vercheres. This place, being midway betwixt Montreal and Three Rivers, has long formed an important stage in the direct mail-route established during the winter betwixt Montreal and Quebec. Recently this fine county has been opened up by the building of a railroad, which passes from Lanoraie on the

River to Industry and Rawdon. *Maskinongé Co.* contains *Rivière du Loup en haut*, near which is St. Leon, frequented on account of its mineral waters. *St. Maurice Co.* contains the old and important town of Three Rivers. It occupies the corner formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice. Two small islands in the mouth of the latter, presenting the appearance of *three* distinct rivers, originated the name. Some French colonists settled here in 1618 with the view of making it a depot for carrying on the fur-trade with the Indians to the northward. In 1737 the establishment of a foundry, 8 miles in rear, contributed considerably to its improvement. At the conquest His Britannic Majesty leased the Forges to private persons, who successfully worked them. Here are manufactured in great abundance stoves of every variety, large caldrons or kettles for pot-ashes, machinery for mills, wheels for railroad-cars, lamp-posts, &c. &c Large quantities of bar and pig iron are exported. Upwards of 300 men are employed. The manager is usually a Scotchman or Englishman, while the pattern-makers, moulders, and the workmen are Canadians. As sand suitable for casting iron has not hitherto been found in the Province, the proprietor is under the necessity of importing it from Britain. The principal street in Three Rivers, Notre Dame, runs, nearly parallel with the River, the whole length of the town. The principal buildings are the court-house, gaol, barracks, and churches, among which is conspicuous the Ursuline Convent with a Superior and 24 nuns. This town sends a member to the Legislative

Assembly. *Champlain Co.* contains Batiscan and St. Anne on the River. *Yamaska Co.* is watered by the St. Francis, on which is St. Antoine, and contains the Abenaki Settlement. The Yamaska crosses the southwestern corner. *Nicolet Co.* contains Becancour and Nicolet on the eastern bank of the river of that name. *Lotbiniere Co.* is watered by the Great and Little Du Chéné, and the Becancour and Nicolet. On the eastern bank of the last is situated the handsome village of Nicolet, near which is a College on an enlarged scale, founded about the beginning of this century, and maintained in its infancy by the liberality of the R. C. Bishop of Quebec. *Drummond Co.* This extensive co. is watered by the St. Francis, along which are several thriving settlements. It contains Drummondville, Durham and Kingsey, famous for its slate quarries. It forms the north-western portion of the Eastern Townships.

QUEBEC DISTRICT

contains 16 counties; 5 on the N. Shore, backed by the Hudson Bay Territory—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Saguenay, Tadoussac, and Chicoutimi interior, from the 2 last; 5 on the S. Shore—Levis, Bel'echasse, (those backed by the State of Maine,) Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski backed by New Hampshire; 3 interior,—Dorchester, Megantic and Beauce. *Portneuf Co.* is well watered by the St. Anne and Jacques Cartier, and has numerous saw-mills. It contains the promontories of Deschambault and Cap Santé. *Quebec*

Co., is watered by the St. Charles, Jacques Cartier and St. Anne. The soil along the St. Lawrence is well cultivated. The surface is generally uneven, and the northern parts are mountainous. The City of Quebec is situated on the point betwixt the St. Lawrence and St. Charles. Its latitude is close upon 47° N., and its longitude is 71° W., the former thus coinciding nearly with that of Geneva in Switzerland. It was founded in 1608 by the celebrated Champlain, Geographer to the King of France. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns. The former includes the Citadel, which surmounts the summit of Cape Diamond, and is 350 feet above the River. The fortified portion covers an area of about 40 acres. This fortress has been frequently and appropriately called the "Gibraltar of America." From the circumstance of quartz crystals, sparkling like *diamonds*, being found in the dark-coloured slate of which the Cape is composed, it acquired the name of *Diamond*. Here formerly stood the Castle of St. Louis, which was entirely consumed by fire in 1834. In this Castle was the residence of the Representative of the Crown, while Quebec continued the Seat of Government. On the promenade between the gardens attached to the Castle stands the Obelisk to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. In this division of the City besides the Admiralty Barracks, the Court-House, and New Parliament Buildings (recently wholly destroyed by fire), the chief religious edifices of the Protestant population are the English Cathedral, St. Andrew's and St. Anne's (Presbyterian), and one Metho-

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dist Chapel, whilst those of the Roman Catholic are the Bishop's Palace, the Cathedral, the Seminary, and the Church and Convent of St. Ursula. With the Seminary and Convent are connected establishments for imparting an advanced education to either sex respectively on a very extensive scale. The site of the Lower Town may be regarded as almost entirely the creation of human industry, having been gained by excavation from the base of the impending precipice, or redeemed from the River by building-out into its waters. The wharves are generally carried upwards of 200 yards into the River. Besides the Custom-House, the Exchange (a commodious edifice containing also a well conducted Reading-room, and the rooms of the Board of Trade and the Telegraph Office,) and the handsome edifice occupied by the Quebec Bank and the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, the Chapel standing in the Square is noticeable on account of its antiquity and the origin of its name of *Notre Dame des Victoires*. It was built and used as a church before 1690. In that year Sir Wm. Phipps in attempting to capture Quebec was defeated; and in consequence the *fête* of *Notre Dame de Victoire* was instituted for annual celebration in this church on the 7th of October. After the shipwreck of the English fleet in 1711, which was regarded by the inhabitants not only as a second victory but as a miraculous interposition in their favour, the present name was imposed on the church in order that both events might be commemorated at once. In the growing suburbs of St. John's and St. Roch's are several handsome and

substantial ecclesiastical structures. Among the charitable institutions we must not omit the Marine Hospital for the reception of diseased sailors and others landing in Quebec. This truly noble institution, comprising three stories besides an upper one with attics, can accommodate 362 persons, including Catholic and Protestant chapels, with apartments for the officiating clergymen, medical-staff, housekeeper, nurses, steward, &c. &c. The estimated cost was £23,000. In the months of May and June, 1845, at an exact interval of four weeks, the city was visited by two most calamitous fires. About 1,600 buildings, of which 1,200 were dwellings, were destroyed. About 40 lives were lost. The total loss was estimated at £875,000, about £125,000 being insured. A sum, amounting to nearly £100,000, was raised, and the sufferers were thus enabled to rebuild their houses, in many instances in a more substantial manner than before. In consequence of this twofold most disastrous conflagration the Corporation has wisely enjoined the use of bricks and stone instead of wood for the walls, and of tin instead of shingles for the roofs. Quebec was incorporated in 1832, and for municipal purposes is divided into 6 wards, which return each two Members of the Council, from whom the Mayor is annually chosen. There are 6 Aldermen. Quebec sends 3 Members to the Legislative Assembly. This county contains the Indian settlement of L'Ancienne Lorette, Charlesbourg, Sainte Foye, and Beauport with its extensive Lunatic Asylum. The Indians of Lorette claim to be descended from those Hurons

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to whom the French Monarch in 1651 gave the seigniori of Sillery. A Missionary is maintained by Government for their religious instruction, and the Schoolmaster belongs to the tribe. Charlesbourg is one of the oldest and most interesting settlements in Canada. *Montmorency Co.* has an uneven surface, and in some parts rises into mountains. It includes the fertile island of Orleans. In it are the much visited and admired Falls of Montmorency and St. Anne. The former is nearly 250 feet high, exceeding the Falls of Niagara by nearly 100 feet. It was named by Champlain in honour of his patron, the Duke de Montmorency, Prime Minister of France. Close to the Fall stands the mansion-house, built by Gen. Haldimand, the last Governor of the Province of Quebec from 1778 to 1791. It is now in the possession of P. Patterson, Esq., the proprietor of extensive saw-mills at the foot of the Fall. When the St. Lawrence is frozen below the Fall, towards the close of winter there has generally been formed by the freezing of the spray a stupendous deposit of a conical form. In 1829 the cone attained the height of 126 feet. The Falls of the Ste. Anne are greatly admired. The parishioners of Ste. Anne are much spoken of for the successful means which they have adopted for killing and taking alive thousands of pigeons, which visit certain districts of Canada in countless numbers. These sportsmen seldom fail to bring down all the pigeons as they settle on the loftiest trees, and entrap whole flocks by means of perpendiculars nets and poles managed by pulleys. *Saguenay Co.* is in many parts bar-

ren and inhospitable, the settlements being chiefly confined to the bank of the St. Lawrence. It includes Hare-Island, and Isle-aux-Coudres besides several others. Murray Bay is much frequented for sea-bathing. Few places in Canada vie with the vicinity of this bay in beauty of scenery. Of late years the magnificent scenery of the Saguenay has attracted numerous tourists ; and justly, for it is unrivaled in Canada. *Tadoussac Co.* comprises Tadoussac at the mouth of the Saguenay. This was the usual landing-place for the early discoverers of Canada. It is now a principal station of the Hudson Bay Company. This county extends to the limits of the Province to the north and north-east. Besides many other isles along its winding shore it includes the large barren Island Anticosti, the Mingan Islets, and the Seven and Jeremie Islands. *Chicoutimi Co.* is intersected by the Saguenay and extends to the northern limits of the Province. *Levis Co.* contains St. Nicholas, New Liverpool, and Pointe Levy. *Bellechasse Co.* is watered by the Du Sud, and contains St. Michel on its banks. *Montmagny Co.* includes Grosse-Isle, Isle-aux-Oies, Crane Island, and several others : and contains St. Thomas at the mouth of the Du Sud, Montmini and Berthier *en bas*. *L'Islet Co.* includes several islands lying opposite to it. *Kamouraska Co.* The village of that name was formerly a place of much resort to sea-bathers. Of late years Du Loup, about 20 miles north, and especially Cacouna, 30 miles further north, have become the favourite bathing-quarters. *Temiscouata Co.* contains, besides the bathing-quarters just mentioned, Isle Verte and

Trois Pistoles, and several islands, including Green Island. It also contains a road leading along the Du Loup, Lake Temiscouata and the St. John's to Fredericton in New Brunswick. *Rimouski Co.* contains Bic and several islands. The Kempt Road crosses the county from Metis along the Metapedia to the Ristigouche, which separates Canada from N. Brunswick. *Dorchester Co.* is watered by the Chaudiere. *Megantic Co.* is watered by the Becancour, Chaudiere, and the head-branches of the St. Francis, and contains Inverness and Leeds. *Beauce Co.* contains the Kennebec Road Settlements.

GASPE DISTRICT

contains the 2 counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, forming the peninsula between the St. Lawrence and Ristigouche: *Gaspé Co.* has Cap Chat and Cap Rosier, and includes the Island of Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands. The settlers are chiefly supported by the fisheries. *Bonaventure Co.* contains the villages of Carleton, New Carlisle, New Richmond, Metapedia, and Ristigouche.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT

contains the 4 counties of Compton, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Wolfe. *Compton Co.* reaches Vermont State. *Stanstead Co.*, which also has the State of Vermont on the south, contains Lake Memphremagog. It is 30 miles long, $\frac{1}{3}$ lying in Vermont. This lake and that of Masuippi discharge their waters into the St. Francis. It contains Stanstead, Barnston, Hatley, and Magog East

and West. *Sherbrooke Co.* contains, besides Sherbrooke, Brompton, Eaton, Lennoxville, Melbourne, and Shipton. The eastern part of this county constitutes the *St. Francis Territory*, and belongs to the British American Land Company. *Wolfe Co.* contains Wolfetown, Ham and Stratford. It is proper to remark that the counties of Megantic, Beauce, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Compton, Stanstead, Arthabaska, Drummond, Shefford, and Missisquoi embrace that rapidly improving district of country known by the name of the *Eastern Townships*. It is proper to subjoin that for the purposes of the Parliamentary Representation Act 50 of the foregoing counties are represented by one member each; those of Missisquoi and Montreal have been respectively divided into Ridings thus, the former into the East and West Ridings, and the latter into the Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier Ridings; while those of Chicoutimi and Tadoussac, Drummond and Arthabaska, Sherbrooke and Wolfe, have been united, and so return one member each. The Cities of Montreal and Quebec are represented each by 3 members; and the Towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke each by 1. Thus the 65 M.P.P. comprise 57 for counties, 6 for cities, and 2 for towns.

RIVERS.

The *St. Lawrence* is the principal river, and is the grand basin for the waters of a number of important tributaries. Entering the Lower Province at St. Regis, and losing its character of a river at Cape Rozier or at

the boundary line with Labrador, it may be said to have a course from 650 to 700 miles. Its width betwixt these points, where it assumes the name of the *Gulf*, is upwards of 100 miles. No river is believed to be farther navigable for vessels of a large size, as these can ascend as high as Montreal, a distance of 540 miles. Between Prescott and Montreal the navigation is frequently interrupted by *rapids*, by which are meant the parts of the channel in which the waters pass with *rapidity* over broken, obstructing rocks. These natural impediments have been overcome by the construction of canals of a superior description; by means of which the upward navigation is now safely and speedily effected: and such has been the successful result of daring and skill that these *rapids* are now unscrupulously descended by barges and steamers. The River frequently expands into a width of several miles. Such expanses are colloquially termed *lakes*. The influence of the tide is slightly felt at Three Rivers, being about 450 miles from the mouth. The River and Gulf are understood to have derived the name from the circumstance of Jacques Cartier having entered the latter on the 10th of August, being St. Lawrence's Day, in 1535, in his second voyage. Generally the river is frozen over during from four to five months in winter, while during the rest of the year its waters are enlivened by numerous steamers, barges, rafts, &c. The principal tributaries on the left hand are the *Ottawa*, *Uttawa* or *Utawa*, or *Grand River*. *St. Maurice* and *Saguenay*. The *Ottawa* originates in Lake Temiscaming, lying northward of Lake Huron, and, flowing gener-

ally in a south-easterly direction, unites with the St. Lawrence after a course of about 400 miles at the upper end of the island of Montreal. It forms a boundary betwixt the Upper and Lower Provinces. On the U. C. side it receives the Montreal, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau, &c.; and on the L. C. side the Gatineau, Aux Lievres, Petite Nation, &c. It has several rapids and expansions. Of the former above Bytown may be mentioned the Cascades, the Chats, and the Snows; and below it the Carillon Rapids, Chûte à Blondeau, and Long Sault, for overcoming which the Government constructed the Grenville Canal. Of the latter in like manner may be noticed Lakes Chaudière, Du Chêne, and Chats, and the Lake of Two Mountains, 24 miles in length. Immediately above Bytown are the Chaudière Falls, coming next to those of Niagara in magnificence. Within these few years Government has done much to facilitate and assure the passage of lumber down this river by the construction of *slides* and *dams*. The 4 slides of the Madawaska, Mountain, Calumet, and Joachim cost nearly £25,000. At the *slides* at Bytown all the lumber, cut on the Crown lands above, used to be measured, and the owners to enter into bonds for the payment of the duties at Quebec. The *St. Maurice* has frequent falls, particularly those of Shewinagam, about 30 miles in the rear of Three Rivers. Parliament has recently voted £15,000 for the construction of slides, by means of which the lumber from the extensive forests in the rear will be brought down in large quantities. The *Saguenay* issues by two streams from Lake St. John,

which is about 40 miles long. The country around this lake is rather level, and holds out the prospect of being well adapted for agriculture, while the climate is said to be far preferable to that bordering on the sea-coast of the St. Lawrence. The two streams, after running about 50 miles at a mean distance of 12 miles, unite a little above the village of Chicoutimi, thus forming a considerable island. The portion betwixt this village and the Lake is unavailable on account of numerous falls and rapids. This settlement has a population of about 400, chiefly French Canadians, employed in lumbering. In the vicinity stands a small rude Catholic Church, almost entire, but stripped of all its ornaments except a crucifix and a few candlesticks. It was constructed upwards of a century ago (1727) by Jesuit Missionaries, several of whom were buried in the Church, where the tomb-stones may still be seen. The river, about 20 miles below, turns suddenly from the west bank and expands into a beautiful bay of 10 miles' length. It is therefore called Grand Bay, although it goes as frequently by the name of "Ha! Ha!" Bay, descriptive of the surprise which the French explorers experienced on finding no other outlet than the one by which they had entered. The village at the extremity contains a Church and a large saw-mill. The progress of this settlement was considerably retarded by a destructive fire in 1846. Some fine farms are now springing up. In this bay the largest fleet of men-of-war would find safe and spacious anchorage. From this to the mouth, a distance of about 60 miles, the shores generally present a steep rocky

front, composed chiefly of granite, and thinly clad with pines, birches, and other trees of northern climes. At a few intervals are seen small clearances at the head of coves ; where saw-mills have been erected. Some of the bare dark bluffs on the right bank in particular shoot up almost perpendicular from the water's edge to a height of from 1000 to 1500 feet. Of this description are La Tête du Boule, the Tableau, Point Trinity, and Cape Eternity. Within a few feet of these precipitous shores the depth is usually as great as at mid-channel, and a ship of the line might run close in. A few miles above Tadoussac is one of the lumbering establishments of Wm. Price, Esq., of Quebec. This gentleman has established and carries on all the saw-mills on the Saguenay and Lower St. Lawrence. He gives employment to upwards of 2000 men, and exports annually to Britain about 100 ship-loads of timber in the shape of deals. At the east entrance of the river is Tadoussac, the principal trading-post of the Hudson's Bay Company below Quebec. Here is the ruin of a religious Jesuit establishment, which is considered to have been the first building of stone and mortar on the Continent of America. There is still standing in excellent repair a chapel, understood to have been built by Jesuit Missionaries among the Indians. The width of the Saguenay at its mouth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The depth here is nearly 2000 feet, while that of the St. Lawrence is only 250. The tidal influence is felt as far up as the rapid of Terre Rompue, 6 miles above Chicoutimi. Here the ordinary spring-tides rise 12 feet, and at Tadoussac 17. The principal tributa-

ries of the St. Lawrence from the right bank are the *Chateaugai*, *Richelieu*, *Yamaska*, *St. Francis*, *Chaudière*, &c. The *Chateaugai* rises in New York State, and, crossing Beauharnois Co., falls into Lake St. Louis after a course of 70 miles. The *Richelieu* issues from Lake Champlain, and after a course of 50 miles falls into the St. Lawrence at Sorel. From the Lake to St. John's it is navigable by first-class steamers. Hence to Chambly the navigation is obstructed by rapids, which are overcome by the Chambly Canal. At St. Hilaire it is spanned by a bridge or viaduct of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, 1200 feet in length, and at an elevation of upwards of 50. It cost £22,000, and in its construction is considered unsurpassed on this continent. The *Yamaska*, rising in Shefford Co., after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the upper part of Lake St. Peter. The *St. Francis*, issuing from the lake of the same name, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, also falls into Lake St. Peter. At Lennoxville it receives the Mississippi, and at Sherbrooke the Magog. The *Chaudière* issues from Lake Megantic, and after a course of 105 miles falls into the St. Lawrence a few miles above Quebec. About 4 miles from the mouth it is greatly narrowed in width and rushes over a precipice of above 130 feet, forming the Falls of the Chaudière or *Caldron*, a name which it has received from the *boiling* character of its waters throughout its entire course over a rugged bottom full of rapids and falls. Before passing from the St. Lawrence we notice a few particulars worthy of recollection. Steam

communication between Quebec and Montreal commenced in November, 1813. The Swiftsure was the first steamboat between the two cities. In 1816 a second, the Malsham, was added, and in 1819 the Telegraph. The communication by steam, after the breaking-up of the ice, generally takes place in the latter half of April. The earliest arrival of ships from Sea in the Port of Quebec generally takes place in the last week of April or in the first week of May. In Lower Canada the rivers generally *take* (i. e. are frozen over from shore to shore) in December. A *pont* or bridge being thus formed, a ready communication is established between the opposite shores; and, where such a precaution may be judged necessary, a road is marked out by means of pine-branches as beacons. Opposite to Quebec the River is generally choked up by broken or floating ice. It is a rare occurrence for the ice to be quite firm between Pointe Levi and Quebec. (During the winter of 1848-9 the river took as firmly as it has done since 1816.) In addition to what has been mentioned under the head of RIVERS we notice the first *expanse* in the course of the St. Lawrence, which from its great number of islands has obtained the name of "The Lake of the Thousand Isles." A little below Prescott and Ogdensburg an island obstructs the channel. The rushing currents meet at its lower end, and, dashing furiously against each other, form the "Big Pitch." To avoid the rapids at the "Long Sault" or Leap, the Government constructed the magnificent Cornwall Canal at a cost of nearly £60,000. It was opened in 1843. A little below

this canal expands Lake St. Francis. It is 40 miles long, and has an average width of 5. At the lower extremity of the Lake commences a succession of very formidable *rapids* down a sixteen miles' declivity, receiving the names of the Coteau du Lac, the Cedars or the Split Rock, and Cascades. In order to open up a communication between Lake St. Francis and the next *expanse*, Lake St. Louis, the Government constructed the Beauharnois Canal at a cost of £162,281. This Canal is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and has 9 locks. Below the Cascades the St. Lawrence soon combines its waters with the Ottawa and forms the large *expanse* of Lake St. Louis. It is 24 miles long. At its lower extremity are the Lachine Rapids, or Sault St. Louis. They are nearly 4 miles in length, and towards the lower end the current goes at the rate of 18 miles an hour. About half way between Three Rivers and Quebec are the Richelieu Rapid extending about 9 miles. By taking advantage of the tide, they can be passed by vessels in safety.

LAKES.

The Lakes, properly so called, are very numerous, but of small extent. The largest is Lake St. John, between lat. 48° and 49° , being about 40 miles long. It receives 11 large rivers, chiefly from the north and north-west, and discharges its waters by 2 outlets, the Saguenay and Belle Rivière, the latter of which, after passing the *expanse* of Kenogomi, becomes the Chicoutimi. The waters of the Chicoutimi and Saguenay unite near the

village of Chicoutimi. Lake Temiscouata in the Co. of the same name is 22 miles long, and discharges its waters through the Madawaska river into the St. Johns of New Brunswick. Lake Megantic at the head of the Chaudière and St. Francis at the head of the river of that name are nearly 10 miles in length each. Lake Memphremagog in Stanstead Co. is 30 miles by 2. About one-third, however, lies in Vermont State. A small portion of Lake Champlain lies in Canada. It is named after the famous discoverer of that name. It is about 120 miles long and 1 to 14 wide. It is navigated by several handsome steamers and a large number of sloops. Lake Temiscaming in Pontiac Co. is 641 feet above the Sea.

ISLANDS.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence lies the group, 7 in number, called the Magdalen Islands, and belonging to the County of Gaspé. The islanders are chiefly employed in the fisheries. At the entrance into the St. Lawrence is situated the island of Anticosti, 125 miles long and in some parts about 30 miles wide. The soil has been found so unfavourable that all attempts to colonize it have been relinquished. In consequence of the calamitous shipwrecks, that almost periodically occur along its inhospitable shores, Government have erected and maintain 3 lighthouses and stations, in which provisions and supplies are deposited. Two are at the extremities of the island, West Point and East Cape. The third is on South West Point, and lies opposite to Cape Roziere. On

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the North shore, opposite to Anticosti, and a little eastward from the mouth of the St. John, lie the Mingan Islands, and, two degrees further west, the Seven Islands. There are numerous islands between the mouth of the Saguenay and Québec. On Isle Verte or Green Island, which lies off Cacouma, is a light-house, 60 feet high, the fixed light of which can be seen at a distance of from 12 to 17 miles. The light is shown from sunset to sunrise from the 15th of April to the 10th of December. Vessels, outward-bound and waiting for a fair wind or the tide, usually rendezvous off the three Brandy Pots. These islands are upwards of 100 miles from Quebec. Isle aux Coudres (Filbert Island) is the largest below Québec, except that of Orleans. It forms a part by itself and has a church. Though tolerably fertile it requires the produce for its own population. It belongs to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec, to whom it was granted in 1687. Crane Island and Little Goose Island, which at high water appear two islands, but at low water are so connected by an isthmus as to afford ready passage in *charrettes*, &c., are altogether about 12 miles in length. They are well peopled and cultivated, producing wheat much beyond their own consumption. The marshes produce abundance of fine hay and afford pasture for upwards of 2000 head of cattle. On the north side is a church with a village. These islands about the beginning of this century became the property of Mr. McPherson, a Scotchman, and are now generally called "McPherson's Island." On Grosse Isle (Big Island, so called comparatively with

many smaller ones around) is the extensive Quarantine Establishment, off which all merchants vessels are obliged to anchor till they undergo examination by the medical superintendent, appointed by Government. At the lazaretto here in 1847 there died of ship-fever about 5000 emigrants. The Isle of Orleans, which lies about 5 miles below the city of Quebec, is nearly 20 miles in length by about 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and supplies Quebec with large quantities of grain and most sorts of provisions. Its fruits, especially apples and plums, are superior. It was originally called the Isle of Bacchus from the number of its wild vines. It contains 5 parishes, 3 of which are on the South channel. The churches and tidy villages of St. Laurent and St. Jean are situated close upon the shore. A little to the west of the former is the well sheltered cove of Patrick's Hole, where outward-bound vessels frequently come to anchor and wait final instructions for sailing. The highest part of the island is just above Patrick's Hole. On the south side of this elevation is placed the second of the chain of 13 telegraphs that during the last war extended from Quebec to Green Island. These had been discontinued and taken down for some years, but have since been re-established as far as Grosse Isle for the purpose of communicating with the Quarantine Establishment. In the Richelieu, about 10 miles from the boundary-line of New York and Vermont, is situated the islet called Isle-aux-Noix (Nut Island). It is strongly fortified and commands the water communication from Lake Champlain. The Island of Montreal has

been in a great measure described already. Its north-eastern extremity is called Bout de l'Isle, (the But or End of the Isle.) At the south-western extremity of Pointe Ste. Anne has been constructed a lock, with the view of avoiding the rapid which has been celebrated in Moore's "Canadian Boat Song." The Isle of Jesus, or St. Jean, which is separated from that of Montreal by the Riviere des Prairies, and from the mainland of Terrebonne Co., to which it belongs, by the St. Jean, is 21 miles long by 6 in its greatest width. It is possessed by the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec. The reverend grantees bestowed upon it its present name instead of that of L'Isle de Montmagny, originally imposed upon it in honour of Montmagny, the successor of Champlain in the administration. Isle Perrott, beyond the rapid, is 7 miles long, and contains a church. It is so called from the *sieur* to whom it was originally granted. To the south-west lies Isle Bizare, 4 miles long, and so named after the original grantee. These islands are well peopled and cultivated.

BAYS.

Chaleurs Bay lies betwixt the county of Bonaventure and the province of New Brunswick. The Ristigouche discharges its waters into its head. It was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535. New Carlisle and Richmond lie upon its northern shore. Gaspé Bay is in the east of the county of that name between Cape Gaspé on the north and Point Peters on the south. Between Point Peters

and Percé Rock is Mal Bay. On the North Shore of the St. Lawrence are Manicouagan Bay, Mille Vaches Bay, Murray Bay, and Mal Bay. Missisquoi Bay is an arm of Lake Champlain, and extends between the counties of Missisquoi and Rouville.

CAPES.

Cape Rosier forms the north-eastern-most point of Gaspé Co. In the same Co. is Cape Magdelaine, lying opposite to the West Point of Anticosti, and at the south-western extremity is Cape Chat. Cap des Monts Peleés on the North Shore lies opposite to Cape Chat. Cape Orignal is opposite to Bic Island.

MOUNTAINS.

The surface of Lower Canada, although frequently hilly and uneven, is seldom mountainous. There are large level tracts along the South St. Lawrence, extending inland many miles. A range of high lands extends from the east of Stanstead county in a north-easterly direction to Cape Rosier, forming the ridge whence arise the rivers that flow to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence. Some portions of this range along the boundary of the State of Maine attain an elevation of upwards of 2,000 feet, the Eseganetsougook Mountains, in the rear of L'Islet Co., reaching 2,700 feet. On the north side of the St. Lawrence a chain of mountains commences with Mount St. Johns (1416 feet), in which is the source of the river St. John's, and, taking a south-westerly direction, terminates upon the Ottawa about 125 miles above Montreal. Below Quebec it runs close to the River, but

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above that city it recedes somewhat, leaving a tract of low and fertile country, well settled and cultivated. Cape or Mount Tourment, opposite to Grosse Isle, is 1919 feet. A high range of mountains commences in Missisquoi county and terminates in Sherbrooke county. In the latter is Orford Mountain, 2,300 feet above the level of Missisquoi river. The Owl's Head in Stanstead county is about 1800 feet above the level of Lake Memphremagog. Besides these may be noticed Pinnacle Mountain in Missisquoi Co., Mount St. Hilaire (which is popularly, though incorrectly, called by the various names of Belœil, Chambly, and Rouville,) in Rouville Co., and Rougemont and Yamaska Mountains in St. Hyacinthe Co.

Table of the Population of the Counties in 1851.

1. Montreal, . . .	77,381	19. Kamouraska,	20,396
2. Quebec, . . .	61,526	20. Sherbrooke,	20,014
3. Dorchester, . .	42,105	21. Nicolet, . . .	19,657
4. Huntingdon, . .	40,645	22. L'Islet, . . .	19,641
5. Beauharnois, . .	40,213	23. Portneuf, . . .	19,366
6. Berthier, . . .	34,608	24. Bellechasse,	17,982
7. St. Hyacinthe,	30,623	25. Lotbinière,	16,657
8. Two Mountains,	30,470	26. Drummond,	16,562
9. Leinster, . . .	29,690	27. Shefford, . . .	16,482
10. St. Maurice, . .	27,562	28. Yamaska, . . .	14,748
11. Rouville, . . .	27,031	29. Verchères,	14,393
12. Rimouski, . . .	26,882	30. Stanstead,	13,898
13. Terrebonne, . .	26,791	31. Champlain,	13,896
14. Richelieu, . . .	25,686	32. Megantic, . . .	13,835
15. Ottawa,	22,903	33. Missisquoi,	13,484
16. Vaudreuil, . . .	21,429	34. Gaspé,	10,904
17. Saguenay, . . .	20,783	35. Bonaventure,	10,844
18. Chambly,	20,576	36. Montmorency,	9,598

Table of the Population of the Cities, Towns, and Villages (above 1000) in 1851.

1. Montreal, (City)	57,715
2. Quebec, do	42,052
3. Three Rivers, (Town) . .	4,936
4. Sorel, do	3,424
5. St. Hyacinthe, do . . .	3,313
6. St. Johns, do	3,215
7. Sherbrooke, do	2,998
8. Laprairie, (Village) . . .	1,757
9. Berthier, do	1,607
10. Longueuil, do	1,496
11. Montmagny, do	1,221
12. Aylmer, do	1,169
13. Ste. Thérèse, do	1,129
14. L'Assomption, do	1,084
15. Lachine, do	1,075

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

25 Judges preside over judicial proceedings in Lower Canada. The Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal District has 1 Chief Justice and 2 Puisné Judges: in Quebec District 1 Chief Justice and 1 Puisné Judge. The Superior Court in Montreal has 1 Chief Justice and 4 Puisné Judges; in Quebec 1 Chief Justice and 3 Puisné Judges. The Circuit Court in Montreal has 3 Judges, in Quebec 1 Judge. Gaspé District has 2 Puisné Judges. Sherbrooke and Three Rivers have each 1 Judge. Kamouraska and Ottawa have also 1 each. Quebec has 1 Vice-Admiralty Judge. A Sheriff resides

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Sheriff resides

at Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, New Carlisle, and Kamouraska.

COUNTY REGISTRATION.

For Registration purposes each of the 36 counties has a Registrar: and, as the counties of Dorchester, Megan-tic, Montmorency, Rimouski, and Saguenay, have each an additional one, there are 41 Registrars altogether.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

As the Act to enlarge the representation of the people in Parliament, which was assented to in June, 1853, (the provisions of which have been given at page 18,) does not take effect until the ensuing general election, it ought to be remembered that Lower Canada is at present represented by 42 M. P. P., being 36 for the 36 counties, 2 for each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and 1 for each of the towns of Sherbrooke and Three Rivers.

Questions on Part I.

Name the Districts of Lower Canada? Into how many counties are they subdivided?

MONTREAL DISTRICT.--How many counties in Montreal District? Name the 6 on the North Shore of the Ottawa. Which counties form the tongue of land betwixt the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence? Which counties are composed of islands? Name the 7 on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence. What are the 8 interior? Mention the coun-ties bordering on the State of New York. Which borders on Ver-mont? Mention some Lakes in Pontiac Co.? The largest Co. in the Province formerly? The cost of the Grenville Canal? What

about the Co. and village of Two Mountains ? Whence the name of Terrebonne ? What parishes does Montreal Co. contain ? The length of the island ? What appellation has it earned ? Of whom and when did it become the sole property ? The height of the Mountain ? Describe Lachine. Whence the name ? The cost of the Canal ? Describe the city of Montreal in regard to its first settlement and names, its agreement in latitude with what European cities and in longitude with what great American metropolis, and the present population and this relatively as to the races ? Tell its municipal constitution and representation in Parliament. In what manner are the old and more modern names of the streets distinguished in their nomenclature ? What change in the style of the buildings ? Particularize a few of the public buildings. State the sums expended in the erection of some. Describe the port and the river in front. In which Co. is the Indian village of St. Regis ? Describe it. State a few particulars in regard to Laprairie and Caughnawaga. The principal places in Chambly Co ? What mineral water does Vercheres Co. contain ? In which Co. is Sorel ? Mention a few particulars in regard to its former and present condition. Whence the two names by which it is called ? When and by whom settled and laid out ? What is the prominent object in the landscape of Rouville Co. ? Give a few details in regard to this mountain and the objects that draw the attention of visitors in the ascent. The Mountains in St. Hyacinthe Co. ? The most easterly Co. in the Montreal District.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.—How many counties in this District ? Name the counties on the N. and S. Shores respectively, and the interior counties in like manner. What expanse of the St. Lawrence intersects the District ? To what inconvenience is the town of Berthier subjected in the spring ? What have you to remark in regard to the mail-route here in winter ? What rail-road has recently opened-up this fine Co. ? Mention the mineral spring in Maskinongé Co. Whence the name of Three Rivers ? At what early period and for what purpose did some French colonists settle here ? When was the foundry in its rear established ? To whom were the St Maurice Forges leased at the conquest ? State some particulars in regard to the articles manufactured, and the number of hands employed. What have you to say in regard to sand suitable for casting iron ? Mention the principal streets and buildings in Three Rivers. Where is there a R. C. college on an enlarged scale ? When founded and how maintained in its infancy ? Which Co. forms the north-western portion of the Eastern Townships ? Where are excellent slate-quarries ?

QUEBEC DISTRICT.—How many counties in this District ? Name the counties on the North Shore. What Co. is interior ? Name the counties on the South Shore and the interior ones. Which

border on the States of Maine and New Hampshire? What rivers water Portneuf Co.? In reference to Quebec Co. state the principal rivers and the nature of its surface. The situation, latitude, and longitude of the city of Quebec. By whom and when founded? State the height of the Citadel above the River, and the area within the walls. State briefly in regard to the Castle of St. Louis and the Obelisk on the Promenade. Mention a few of the principal buildings in the Upper Town. What is remarkable in the site of the Lower Town? Mention a few of its principal public edifices. State briefly how from two circumstances the chapel in the Square acquired the name of "Notre Dame des Victoires." What charitable institution is worthy of particular notice? State its object, the numbers it can accommodate, and the estimated cost. Give a brief statement of the destruction of human life and house property occasioned by the two conflagrations in 1845. What amount was raised for the relief of the sufferers? What good has resulted from this two-fold calamity? What is the municipal constitution of Quebec? How represented in Parliament? State briefly in regard to L'Ancienne Lorette. What extensive public edifice has Beauport? What is the height of Montmorency Fall? Whence and by whom named? State the history of the Mansion-house in the vicinity. State briefly the nature and extent of the deposit formed by the freezing of the spray towards the close of winter. Describe the manner in which the parishioners of St. Anne kill and take alive such numbers of pigeons. Describe briefly the Co. of Saguenay. Mention some islands included in Tadoussac Co. Mention some places in Levis Co. What villages in Kamouraska and Temiscouata counties are much frequented as bathing-quarters? What road crosses Rimouski Co.? What Co. contains the Kennebec Road Settlements?

GASPÉ DISTRICT.—What are the counties of this District? What principal capes and islands does Gaspé Co. include? How are the settlers chiefly supported? Mention some villages in Bonaventure Co.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.—Name the counties in this District. Which counties reach Vermont State? Describe Lake Memphremagog. Mention some places in Sherbrooke Co. What is meant by the *St. Francis Territory*? What counties are comprized under the District of Country called the *Eastern Townships*? How many counties are represented in Parliament by one Member each? What two counties have been divided into two Ridings each? Name these Ridings. Mention the united counties which return one member each. Which Cities are represented each by 3 members? Which Towns each by 1? How many M. P. P. represent the Counties? The Cities? The Towns?

RIVERS.—What may be the length of the St. Lawrence from St.

Regis to Cape Rozier or the boundary line with Labrador? What is the width betwixt these two points? How far up can vessels of large tonnage ascend? By what is the navigation betwixt Montreal and Prescott frequently interrupted? How have these natural obstacles been overcome? By what name do we call the frequent expanses of the River? How far up is the influence of the tide slightly felt? Whence has the River derived its name? For how many months is it generally frozen over in winter? What are the principal tributaries on the left bank? Describe the source, direction, length, and confluence of the Ottawa? Mention a few of the tributaries from either Province. Mention some of the Rapids and Lakes in its course. Which Lake is the 24 miles long? Which Falls approach those of Niagara in magnificence? Which canal has Government constructed in consequence of these Rapid? What has Government done for facilitating the passage of lumber? Which 4 slides cost about £25,000? Where used the lumber, cut on the Crown Lands above Bytown, to be measured, &c.? Name the principal falls of the St. Maurice. What has Parliament voted for the construction of slides on this river? From what lake does the Saguenay issue. Mention the length of the Lake, and describe the character of the climate and soil of the surrounding country? Near what village do the two branches issuing from the Lake unite? State what is worthy of notice in the village. Name the beautiful bay about 20 miles below Chicoutimi. Whence its names? What calamity in 1846 retarded the progress of this settlement? Describe the general appearance of both shores of the Saguenay from Grand Bay to Tadoussac. Name some of the precipitous Cliffs that shoot up to a height of from 1000 to 1500 feet. What gentleman carries on lumbering so extensively on the Saguenay and Lower St. Lawrence? How many men employed? The annual exports to Britain? Mention what is most worthy of notice in regard to Tadoussac. How wide is the Saguenay at its mouth? What is the relative depth of the Saguenay and St. Lawrence at their confluence? How far is the tidal influence felt? To what do the spring-tides rise here and at Tadoussac? Mention a few principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence from the right bank. Mention the rise, course, and discharge of the Chateauguai. Tell the same in regard to the Richelieu. Describe what is more worthy of notice betwixt St. John's and William Henry. Mention the rise, course and discharge of the Yamaska, St. Francis and Chaudière respectively. From what circumstance has the last derived the name? When did steam navigation commence betwixt Montreal and Quebec? What was the first steam boat? The second, and when? The third, and when? When does the communication by steam generally take place after the breaking-up of the ice? When do the rivers generally take in

Lower Canada ? When a *pont* has been formed, how is the road sometimes marked out ? When do the ships from Sea generally arrive earliest in Quebec ? Is the ice Letwixt Quebec and Pointe Levy usually firm ? During the winter of what years did the ice take as firmly as in 1816 ? What name has the first expanse of the St. Lawrence obtained from its great number of islands ? What causes the "Big Pitch" ? At what expense was the Cornwall canal constructed ? In what year was it opened ? What are the length and average width of Lake St. Francis ?

LAKES.—Which is the largest ? Mention the number of rivers flowing into it and its outlets. How does Lake Temiscouata discharge its waters ? Describe Lakes Memphremagog and Champlain. How high is Lake Temiscaming above the Sea ?

ISLANDS.—What is the number of the Magdalen Islands ? Describe Anticosti. Mention two clusters on the North Shore. Describe the light-house on Green Island. What have you to remark about the Brandy Pots ? Which island comes next in size to Orleans ? Describe it. To whom does it belong ? Describe Crane and Little Goose Island. By what name are they now generally called ? On which island is the Quarantine Establishment ? In what year was there a dreadful mortality of emigrants by ship-fever ? Describe the Isle of Orleans. What was it originally called ? During the last war how many telegraphs extended between Quebec and Green Island ? Where is the second of the chain placed ? How far and for what purpose has this chain of telegraphs been re-established ? Where is Isle-aux-Noix ? Describe it. What has been constructed at the south-western extremity of the Island of Montreal ? For what purpose ? Describe Isles Perrott and Bizare. Why so named ? Describe the Isle of Jesus ? Who imposed this name ?

BAYS.—Describe Chaleurs and Gaspé Bays. What Bay lies between Perce-Rock and Point, Peters ? Mention some principal Bays on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence. Describe Missisquoi Bay.

CAPIES.—Where is Cape Rosier or Roziere ? What cape is opposite to the West Point of Anticosti ? Where is Cape Chat ?

MOUNTAINS.—What Mountains attain an elevation of 2700 feet ? Where situated ? Describe the chain of Mountains on the north side of the St. Lawrence. What is the height of Mounts St. Johns and Tourment respectively ? Which mountain is 2300 feet above Missisquoi river ? Which is 1800 feet above Lake Memphremagog ? Mention some other remarkable Mountains in Missisquoi, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe counties.

TABLES OF POPULATION.—Mention the 2 counties with the highest population. The 3 upwards of 40,000. The 3 upwards of 30,000. The 6 upwards of 20,000. The 6 upwards of 25,000. The 7 upwards of 15,000. The 6 upwards of 10,000. The 3

counties with the lowest population. State the population respectively of the 2 cities, 5 towns, and 8 villages.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Mention the number of Judges presiding in Queen's Bench and at the Superior and Circuit courts in Montreal and Quebec respectively. Those in Gaspé and Three Rivers Districts. At what places are there supplementary Judges? Where does a Sheriff reside?

COUNTY REGISTRATION.—Which counties have each 2 Registrars? How many Registrars altogether?

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—When was the last Representation Act assented to? Till this shall take effect, by how many members is Lower Canada now represented? Explain how the number of 42 M.P.P. is made up.

PART II.

WESTERN OR UPPER CANADA.*

We may regard this Province as divided into 3 great sections, the Eastern, Central and Western; the first containing the triangular territory between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa; the second, having nearly a square form, extending from Lake Ontario on the south to Lake Nipissing on the north, and stretching from the latter lake to the Ottawa eastward, and to Georgian Bay westward; the third comprising an irregular triangular peninsula enclosed nearly by Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, and the channels by which these are connected. These 3 sections are divided into 20 Districts, comprising 32 Counties. These latter are farther subdivided into Townships, which are generally laid out in square blocks, varying from 20,000 to 90,000 acres. When a place has attained to a population of 10,000, it ranks as a *city*.

* As it is consonant to nature that pupils in Geography should in the first place be well familiarized with the characteristic peculiarities of their native or adopted country, physically and otherwise, the author of this treatise trusts that the educators of our Canadian youth, female as well as male, will see to it that the Geography of Canada is not suffered to hold a subordinate position in any general course of instruction to which their attention may be directed. Judging that any text-book on the Geography of the Upper Province would be incomplete without the *Townships*, he has been induced to include these within brackets [], as he would recommend to teachers not to prescribe them in a first course. They can be advantageously overtaken in a second course and in future revises. In this manner they can be readily referred to, as necessity may require or desire of information suggest.

The EASTERN SECTION contains 5 Districts,—Eastern and Johnstown on the St. Lawrence ; Ottawa, Dalhousie and Bathurst on the Ottawa. It is well watered by several important tributaries of these rivers. The Petite Nation, rising near Johnstown only about 5 miles from the St. Lawrence, crosses the territory in a direction nearly due north-east and joins the Ottawa below Plantagenet. The Rideau, Mississippi and Madawaska, flowing from the Central Division, traverse the north-western portion and fall into the Ottawa. The Gananoque falls into the St. Lawrence near Lansdown.

The EASTERN DISTRICT, extending about 60 miles along the St. Lawrence with a breadth of about 30, contains the 3 Counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas. These have a double range of townships,—6 [Lancaster and Charlottenburg ; Cornwall and Osnabruck ; Williamsburg and Matilda,] fronting the River, and 6 [Lochiel and Kenyon ; Roxburgh and Finch ; Winchester and Mountain,] in the rear respectively. Between the cos. of Glengarry and Stormont there runs from the River to the rear a considerable reserve, of some miles' width, belonging to the St. Regis Indians. *Glengarry Co.* stretches along a large part of Lake St. Francis, and takes its name from having been chiefly settled by Scottish Highlanders. Alexandria, Martintown and Williamstown are inland villages. At Lancaster on the River, 66 miles from Montreal, may be noticed a large pile of stones, commonly called the *Cairn*, which these Highlanders erected in honour of Colonel Carmichael for his

important services during the insurrection of 1837-8. The Gaelic language is still generally spoken in this Co., as in others of this DISTRICT; and one diet of Divine Worship on Sabbath is usually observed in the same language. *Stormont Co.* contains Cornwall at the foot of the Cornwall Canal. It is the District-town, and was formerly called "Pointe Maline," or *Cursed Point*, from the difficulty which the *habitans* experienced in ascending this portion of the river with their bateaux. On the canal are the villages of Milleroches, Moulinette and Dickinson's Landing. *Dundas Co.* is well watered by the Petite Nation, which serves for boat conveyance in summer and as a road in winter. On its banks thriving settlements have been formed. Mariatown and Morrisburg are villages on the Williamsburgh Canal.

The JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT is not so long as the Eastern, but stretches further into the interior. It forms a square of about 50 miles in every direction. It is divided into a triple range of townships, the most inland being considerably distant from the St. Lawrence. The Rideau Canal amply compensates for this drawback, as it traverses the district from east to west. It contains the 2 Cos. of Grenville and Leeds. *Grenville Co.* has 5 townships, 2 [Edwardsburgh and Augusta] on the River, which are backed by 3 [South Gower, Oxford and Wolford] in the rear. It contains Prescott, which, before the opening of the Rideau Canal, was a place of considerable trade. It is called after a Lieutenant-Governor of that name, and was rendered somewhat

memorable during the late insurrection. A steam-ferry-boat plies hence to the thriving American town of Ogdensburgh, which lies directly opposite. *Leeds Co.* has in front 4 townships [Elizabeth Town, Yonge, Lansdown and Leeds], and 3 in the second and third lines respectively [Kitley, Bastard and S. Crosby; S. Elmsley, S. Burgess and N. Crosby]. It contains Brockville, named from the gallant Brock, who fell in the battle of Queenston. It is a handsome and thriving town, most of the houses and public buildings being constructed of limestone, on a bed of which the town is built. It is the District-town. The lakes of Gananoque, presenting some beautiful scenery, cover a large portion of Lansdown and Leeds townships.

The OTTAWA DISTRICT has the Ottawa and the Eastern District for its boundaries. It contains a mixed population from England, Scotland, and the U. S., with French Canadians. The soil is inferior and covered with extensive swamps. Hence the settlers are much more engaged in getting out lumber for the Quebec market than in improving the soil. It is divided into 2 cos., Prescott and Russel. *Prescott Co.* contains on the River 5 townships [Hawkesbury E. and W., Longueil, Alfred and Plantagenet, which is sometimes subdivided into N. and S.], and 1 [Caledonia] in rear [of Longueil]. Hawkesbury E. has a large establishment containing grist, oat-meal and saw-mills, whilst in Hawkesbury W. is perhaps the most extensive establishment for sawing lumber in C. W. It furnishes employment to above 200 hands. Both

Caledonia and Plantagenet are famed for their mineral waters, which are in great request not only in this Province, but are exported in large quantities. At Caledonia village are 4 Springs, called the *Saline, Sulphur, Gas,* and *Intermittent*. The excellent hotel accommodations and the various sources of amusement and recreation have long rendered Caledonia a favourite resort of invalids and pleasure-seekers during summer. L'Original, the District-town, is in Longueil. *Russell Co.* contains in front 2 townships [Clarence and Cumberland], and 2 in rear [Cambridge and Russell]. The occupants are chiefly confined to the banks of the River.

The BATHURST and DALHOUSIE DISTRICTS till 1816 were an uncultivated appendage to Johnston District. At that time a body of North British settlers, chiefly from Scottish regiments disbanded at the close of the last war, occupied a range behind, which they called Lanark. A number of very respectable individuals, including the Highland chieftain McNab along with several followers, induced by the romantic nature of the remaining portion, settled there, especially along the banks of the expanses of the Ottawa, called Lakes Chaudière and Chats. The DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, which corresponds to *Carleton Co.*, contains 5 townships [Gloucester, Nepean, March, Tarbolton and Fitzroy] following the irregular windings of the River, and 5 [Osgoode, N. Gower, Marlborough, Goulburn and Huntly] in rear. The Rideau Canal has tended greatly to the improvement of the townships of Gloucester and Osgoode. The principal town-

ship, Nepean, includes the point at which the Rideau Canal and river connect with the Ottawa. The large body of men employed on this vast work, the market which they required, and the number of individuals remaining after the completion of the work, shortly produced a thickly peopled settlement. Hence arose the important town of Bytown, which in 1831 contained about 150 wooden houses. Of late years it has been greatly improved by the erection of several handsome *stone* buildings. It was named in honour of Colonel By, the able engineer of the Canal. The large house, which he occupied for several years, was burnt to the ground in 1848. It is known as Upper and Lower Bytown. The land on which the former is erected, together with a portion of that composing the latter, was purchased for £80 about a quarter of a century ago, and is now computed to be worth upwards of £50,000. The towns are connected by a substantial single-arched bridge, called the 'Sappers and Miners,' thrown over the Rideau Canal. Here 8 handsome locks have been constructed in order to overcome the fall of 34 feet in the Rideau. The Barracks, occupying a situation between the towns, are garrisoned by a company of Rifles. From the Barrack-Hill is commanded a magnificent view, seldom surpassed in Canada. The Lower Town is chiefly inhabited by Irish and French Canadians, the latter amounting to about a third. It is the District-town, and contains a population of nearly 10,000, so that it may soon rank as a city. About a mile from the Lower Town is New Edinburgh,

the property of the Hon. Thomas McKay, whose handsome mansion of Rideau Hall ranks with the finest private residences in the Province. This village contains carding, deal and flour-mills, with a cloth-factory and other works, all on an extensive scale. About a mile above Upper Bytown the Ottawa is spanned by a handsome bridge, called the Union Suspension Bridge from its uniting U. and L. Canada. From it is a delightful view of the magnificent Chaudière Falls with the rapids above. It cost £17,133. Bytown is distant 120 miles from Montreal, with which it will soon be connected by railroad. A railway from Bytown to Prescott is in progress. The timber trade has its chief seat on the Ottawa and its numerous tributaries. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the following figures:— In 1852 there were despatched 25,415,669 cubic feet of squared timber, 758,517 pieces standard deals, 4,884 staves, 332 masts, and 22,764 pieces planks. The whole timber of the Province exported in 1852 was estimated as being equal to 61,265,667 cubic feet.

The BATHURST DISTRICT comprises the Cos. of Lanark and Renfrew. *Lanark Co.* has the advantage of being traversed in the eastern portion by the Mississippi, in whose course occur several falls, which are rendered available for milling purposes. It is settled chiefly by Caledonian immigrants, and comprises in four ranges 14 townships [Montague, N. Elmsley, N. Burgess, immediately in rear of Johnstown District; Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and S. Sherbrooke; Ramsay, Lanark,

Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke; Pakenham, Darling and Levant.] Perth, the County-town, is situated in Drummond Township on the River Tay, and is 7 miles distant from the Rideau Canal. By means of 5 locks, capable of admitting barges carrying from 80 to 90 tons, this length of the Tay has been rendered navigable. *Renfrew Co.*, which is watered in the south by the Madawaska river, contains in 3 ranges 13 townships [Macnab, Horton, Ross, Westmeath and Pembroke, fronting the Ottawa; Bagot, Admaston, Bromley and Stafford; Blithfield, Brougham, Grattan and Wilberforce.] The village of Arnprior is situated at the mouth of the Madawaska. Kinnell Lodge, once the residence of the McNab, is romantically situated.

Before leaving the Eastern Section we may notice briefly the Rideau Canal. It was constructed by the Imperial Government chiefly for military purposes with the view of transporting supplies and stores from the Lower to the Upper Province by an interior line unexposed to attack from an enemy. It forms a communication betwixt Bytown and Kingston, a distance of 142 miles. The level being 283 feet up from the Ottawa and 154 down to Lake Ontario, 47 locks were required, costing £6000 each. Its completion cost the vast sum of £803,774, not including a considerable sum for accidents and repairs. The Canal is formed through the bed of the Rideau, with a few deviations on account of obstructions, through the Great Rideau Lake and Mud Lake into the bed of the Cataraqui River to Kingston. But little of

the land along the Canal is under cultivation, as much of it is poor and rocky. Thousands of acres of cultivable land have been flooded by the damming of the rivers for the formation of the Canal, and immense quantities of valuable timber have been consequently destroyed. Notwithstanding the deserted miserable appearance presented in several parts by vast numbers of trees still standing dead amid water there are a few picturesque and even romantic scenes, such as Jones's Falls and Kingston Mills, &c. At the different stations the stranger is delighted with the extreme neatness manifested in keeping the grounds around, and with the civility and punctuality of the lockmen. Before the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals the traffic along this route was very great, the merchandize, intended for the country beyond Kingston, being transported and the major part of passengers from Montreal ascending by this line at great expense. The Rideau receives the name from the resemblance to a *curtain* which the beautiful fall of about 30 feet at its mouth presents.

The CENTRAL SECTION contains the 7 Districts called the Midland, Victoria, Prince Edward, Newcastle, Colborne, Home and Simcoe. It is watered by several rivers, such as the Moira, Otonabee, Trent. The two last are connected with a series of nearly a dozen lakes, commencing with Rice Lake and ending with the large one named Simcoe. These inland waters afford great accommodation to the settlers. The MIDLAND DISTRICT extends from the boundary line of Johnstown Co., which strikes

about the middle of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, to the extremity of the Bay of Quinté, and is about 80 miles in length. The ranges of townships reach about 50 miles into the interior, beyond which there stretches towards the Ottawa a much larger extent as yet unsettled. The District is divided into 3 cos., Frontenac, Addington and Lennox. *Frontenac Co.* contains in front 2 townships, [Pittsburgh and Kingston.] Off these lie two islands, called Howe and Grand or Wolfe Isle, each of which forms a township. The front range is backed by 11 townships thus, [Storrington, Loughborough and Portland; Bedford and Hinchinbrook; Oso, Olden and Kennebec; Palmerston, Clarendon and Barrie]. It contains Kingston, the original capital of U. C. It is built on the site of the old Fort Cataraqui, subsequently called Fort Frontenac in honour of the Count de Frontenac, one of the French Viceroys. Its advantageous position at the outlet of Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence, and at the southern extremity of the Rideau Canal, has raised it to considerable commercial importance. The streets are regularly arranged at right angles, and the houses are chiefly built of stone, of which there is an abundant supply. The principal building is the Market-house, so called although only a portion of it is occupied as such. In the front are several public offices, and above are the Town-hall and a large commodious room. A very extensive view is commanded from the gallery surrounding the interior of the dome. This edifice cost £25,000. The Hospital, supported partly by government and partly by

voluntary contributions, the Hotel Dieu, attended by Sisters of Charity, and the R. C. Cathedral, with the College, called Regiopolis, are conspicuous structures. The Presbyterians in connection with the Church of Scotland have a Collegiate Institution, called Queen's College and University of Kingston. Kingston is a District-town, and has been recently put into a state of complete defence by the erection of large substantial martello towers. There are several spacious warehouses on the wharves, and the tonnage of steamers and schooners owned here is considerably upwards of 7,000. It is distant 200 miles from Montreal. About half a mile to the east is a low peninsula ending in Point Frederick, which with the other parallel one, terminating in Point Henry, encloses Navy Bay, the depot for the maritime armament formed during the late war. On an eminence of the peninsula is Fort Henry, commanding the entrance to the Lake. Point Frederick is connected with the town by a wooden bridge, 600 yards in length, across the Cataraqui Bay. It is solidly constructed. Near it are the Marine Barracks. A mile to the west lies the Provincial Penitentiary, a large stone building, surrounded by a high and most substantial wall with towers at the corners. The arrangements are so complete that escape seems under any circumstances impracticable. The cells are so arranged that each keeper has a great number of prisoners, apart from each other, completely under his eye in his round, and can at all times ascertain, without being perceived, what is going on. Blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe-

makers, tailors, &c., are busily employed in different workshops. The silent system is pursued except in necessary intercommunication at work. Perseverance in good behaviour entitles in remarkable cases to a discharge some years before the expiration of the term of confinement. It seems that there are not a few instances of convicts becoming inmates for the second time, and but shortly after receiving their liberty. Near the Penitentiary are baths and mineral springs, which have been much frequented. In the neighbourhood is an extensive saleratus factory. *Addington Co.*, which lies contiguous on the west to *Frontenac Co.*, stretches just as far inland, and contains 5 townships receding from the Lake thus, [Ernestown, Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar and Anglesea.] Off Ernestown lies the township of Amherst Island, so called after Lord Amherst, one of the generals in command of the British forces in 1760, when Canada was transferred to Britain. It was originally granted to Sir John Johnson for military services. The principal part is owned by the Earl of Mountcashel, whose tenants are in very comfortable circumstances. *Lennox Co.*, which is of small extent, contains 3 townships, [Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown and Richmond.] The first and second are in front and are indented by two deep bays on the west. Their soil is good, and they derive great advantage from their situation along the exterior winding coast of the Bay of Quinté. The third, whose soil in the rear is inferior, is compensated by having the Napanee River passing through it.

The VICTORIA DISTRICT, embracing the large *Co.*

of *Hastings*, contains 12 townships very regularly laid out in 4 ranges, [Mohawk or Tyendinaga, Thurlow and Sidney; Hungerford, Huntingdon and Rawdon; Elzevir, Madoc and Marmora; Grimsthorpe, Tudor and Lake.] The townships in front are washed by the Bay of Quinté. On the north-east of the Bay is a settlement of Mohawk Indians, who separated from their nation in the State of New York about 1784. In 1793 they received from the Crown a large grant of land, and in 1820 surrendered nearly one-third in exchange for an annuity of £450. In 1835 they made a further surrender in trust to be disposed of for their benefit; so that their possessions do not now exceed 16,800 acres. They have above 500 acres under tillage and 1500 cleared. They live for the most part on detached farms scattered over the reserve. They were Christians long before their arrival in Canada, and were presented with a service of plate for the communion as far back as the reign of Queen Anne. They are attached to the Church of England, and some years ago erected a commodious stone church, the expense of which was defrayed out of their own funds. A missionary was first appointed in 1810 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They are reported by the present missionary to be making gradual progress in industry, morals and piety. Their number is upwards of 400. The Moira, which issues from a lake in Hungerford township, and crosses it and Thurlow township, falls into the Bay at the handsome and thriving town of Belleville. The Trent waters the western portion of Sidney township. The iron-works of Marmora, we believe, are now suspended.

Separated from the counties of Hastings and Lennox by the windings of the Bay of Quinté lies the large peninsula composing the DISTRICT or *Co. of Prince Edward*. It was originally settled by U. E. Loyalists, is fertile and well settled, and contains 6 townships, [Marysburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Sophiasburgh, Hillier, and Ameliasburgh.] The shores are dotted by several neat villages, amongst which may be noticed Bloomfield and Consecon on the south and Demorestville on the north. Picton, the County-town, lies towards the east end. On the top of a hill in this peninsula is a remarkable lake, whose depth has not as yet been fathomed. Being on a level with Lake Erie, which is only 60 or 70 feet deep, it is said to be connected with it by some mysterious subterranean communication.

The NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, commencing at the western extremity of the Bay of Quinté, extends about 60 miles westward along Lake Ontario to the Home District, contains 2 cos., Northumberland and Durham, and is backed by the District of Colborne. *Northumberland Co.* has in front 4 townships [Murray, Cramahe, Haldimand and Hamilton,] and in rear 4 [Seymour, Percy, Alawick and S. Monaghan.] The Trent issuing from Rice Lake, separating the Co. from that of Peterborough, and traversing the township of Seymour, discharges itself after a course of about 100 miles into Quinté Bay at Trent Port. Betwixt this and the town of Cobourg in Hamilton township are situated at nearly equal distances the villages of Murray, Brighton, Colborne and Grafton. Cobourg is the District-town,

and has a flourishing appearance. Here is a large cloth-factory, employing about 200 hands, and capable of turning out 850 yards per day. The principal building is Victoria College, founded by the Wesleyan Conference, but unsectarian in its character. It cost about £10,000 and is supported by a legislative annual grant, contributions and tuition fees. It has recently been attended by upwards of 100 pupils, the majority being boarders, and is empowered to confer degrees in Arts and Sciences. At Alnwick near Rice Lake is a settlement of Mississaguas Indians, numbering about 300. Previous to 1827 they were pagans, wandering on the shores of the Bay of Quinté. After their conversion to Christianity they were received into the Methodist Church, and settled on Grape Island, a few miles from Belleville. Hence in 1830 they removed to their present location, and are represented as progressing in agriculture and industry, and in consistency of Christian deportment. *Durham co.* contains 6 townships—3 in front [Hope, Clarke and Darlington], and 3 in rear [Cavan, Manvers and Cartwright]. On the coast are the rising villages of Port Hope, Newtonville, Newcastle near Port Bond-Head, and Bowmanville near Port Darlington. These villages are generally supplied with mills, and export yearly several hundred thousand feet of lumber and flour and other produce in proportion. On Scugog Lake in Cartwright township is a small settlement of about 100 Indians.

The COLBORNE DISTRICT, answering to the *Co. of Peterborough*, is bounded to the south-west by Durham

County and separated by Rice Lake and the Trent from Northumberland County. It contains 19 townships in 4 ranges [Asphodel, Otanabee and N. Monaghan; Belmont, Dummer, Douro, Smith, Ennis Gore or Ennismore, Emily, Ops and Mariposa; Methuen, Burleigh, Harvey, Verulam, Fenelon and Eldon; Somerville and Bexley]. The first range occupies the space betwixt Northumberland and Durham Cos. The second and third ranges are greatly intersected by lakes. In Monaghan is the Co.-town of Peterborough, which, situated on the right bank of the Otanabee, is rapidly rising in importance. It has extensive mills, and the settlers, collecting the productions of the country in the rear, transmit them to Cobourg by Rice Lake, on which steam-vessels regularly ply. Where the Otanabee flows into the Lake is a small Indian settlement, numbering about 150. On Chemang or Mud Lake is another settlement of Christian Indians, amounting to nearly the same number and supported by the New England Company.

The HOME DISTRICT, which stretches from the Newcastle District westward to the river Credit, towards the termination of Lake Ontario, and extends northwards along the southern and eastern shores of Lake Simcoe, comprises *York Co.*, which is divided into 4 Ridings for electoral purposes. It was greatly improved by a well macadamized road running in a straight line from Toronto to Holland Landing at the southern extremity of Lake Simcoe. This road, called Yonge Street, is upwards of 30 miles in length. The land on both sides is settled

to a considerable depth. It is exceedingly fertile, and yields abundant crops of wheat. In many parts there are extensive orchards. A rail-road has been recently built, considerably superseding the Street. The *East Riding* contains 4 townships [Whitby, Pickering and Scarborough in front; Markham in rear of the last]. Oshawa and Whitby are flourishing villages near the Lake. About 4 miles from Newmarket is the village of Hope, inhabited by a sect professing peculiar tenets, who hold their property almost in common. They are called the Children of Peace. The *North Riding* contains 11 townships [Reach, Uxbridge and Whitchurch, in rear of the East Riding; Brock, Scott and Gwillimbury East; Thorah, Georgina and Gwillimbury North on Lake Simcoe; Mara, Rama, stretching immediately northwards in rear of Thorah.] The *South Riding* contains 4 townships in 3 ranges [York and Etobicoke in front; Vaughan; King]. It contains Toronto, the most populous city in the Upper Province. The site was selected by Governor Simcoe in 1793; when only two Indian families resided in it. It was at first called York, but was afterwards altered to the sonorous Indian name of Toronto or "the Place of Meeting." It continued to be the capital of U. C. from 1797 to 1841, when Lord Sydenham removed the seat of Government to Kingston. Of late years the city has been vastly improved by the erection of many handsome buildings notwithstanding its labouring under the disadvantage of possessing no stone quarries. Among the principal public buildings may be enumerated the Banks, the

Anglican and Catholic cathedrals with several churches, the Court-house, the new City Hall, the old Market-house, the Lyceum, the Normal School (perhaps the finest structure in Canada), Osgoode Hall, containing the courts of Justice, Bishop's College, Upper Canada College, &c. King's College, if completed in the costly style which the finished portion presents as a specimen, will be a splendid edifice. Its extensive grounds are tastefully laid out. The Jail stands at the east end of the city, and the Lunatic Asylum at some distance beyond the west end. The Free Church Presbyterians and the United Presbyterians have each a Theological Seminary and Academy, and the Congregationalists an Academy. The tonnage of steam-boats owned is upwards of 4000 tons. The yearly value of the exports is estimated at £200,000. The *West Riding* contains 5 townships [Toronto in front; Chinguacousy; Caledon; with Toronto Gore and Albion, filling up the wedge betwixt the South and West Ridings]. In the neighbourhood of Port Credit, which lies at the mouth of the river Credit in Toronto township, is an Indian reserve, belonging to the Mississagua Indians. It extends for one mile on each side of the river. Their village was built by Government in 1825. They have a Methodist chapel and a school attached, besides a warehouse at the Port. It is gratifying to mention that these Indians possess £1350 of the stock of the company that built the harbour at an expense of £2500.

The extensive SIMCOE DISTRICT, corresponding to *Simcoe co.*, stretches from the Home District to the

southern shores of Georgian Bay, including the territory lying betwixt the same, the Severn River, and Lake Simcoe. This peninsular territory is connected with the continental portion of the District by the isthmus extending from Kempenfeldt Bay, on the west shore of Lake Simcoe, to Nottawasaga Bay, the southern portion of Georgian Bay. The continental portion comprises 15 townships [4, Gwillimbury West, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, bordering upon the West Riding of York co.; 4, directly in rear of these, Innisfil, Essa, Tosorontio, Mulmur; 2 lying between the last mentioned two and Nottawasaga Bay, Sunnidale, Nottawasaga; 2, westward from these, Ospry, Artemisia; 2, in rear of these, Collingwood, Euphrasia; 1, occupying the northwestern angle, St. Vincent.] The 9 townships in the east are well watered by the Nottawasaga River, which falls into the head of the bay of that name. The straight road, called Hurontario from connecting the two Lakes, passes through the 3 townships of Mono, Mulmur, and Nottawasaga. The peninsular portion comprises 8 townships [3, watered by Lake Simcoe, Orillia, Oro, Vespra; 2, in rear of the last two, Medonte, Flos; 3, lying northwards, Matchadash, Tay Tiny.] Barrie, the District-town, lies at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, Orillia village at the northern extremity of Lake Simcoe, and Penetanguishene village near the mouth of the Severn.

The WESTERN SECTION comprises the large number of 8 Districts,—Gore, Niagara, Talbot, London, Western, Huron, Wellington and Brock. These districts include 12

Counties. Its surface is remarkably level, containing scarcely an elevation deserving the name of a hill except the ridge running in a circuitous line from Toronto to Niagara. Even the heights of this ridge seldom exceed 100 and never 350 feet. Its interior is traversed by several fine rivers, navigable for schooners and steamers for several miles, and for barges and boats towards their sources. In the east the Chippewa or Welland crosses the central portion of country betwixt Lakes Ontario and Erie and discharges itself into the Niagara River at Chippewa. The Grand River or Ouse after a much longer and very serpentine course south-east reaches Lake Erie at Port Maitland. The principal river, the Thames, after a south-westerly course of about 150 miles discharges itself into the south-eastern corner of Lake St. Clair. Nearly parallel to this on the north flows Big Bear Creek or Sydenham River, having a course of about 100 miles and falling into the north-eastern corner of Lake St. Clair. The favourable nature of the climate and soil in the extreme west of this *Section* attracted at a very early period the attention of European settlers. Accordingly the French, when forming stations for the fur trade, established along the fertile banks of the Detroit several seigniories similar to those on the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada. At the close of the great American contest grants of land in the eastern parts of the *Section* were accepted by numbers of disbanded troops or banished loyalists, who had become acquainted with these parts in the course of their military operations. And in 1802 Colonel Talbot, who had formed the plan of

a settlement on the most central part of the northern coast of Lake Erie, obtained from Government a grant of 100,000 acres on condition of locating a settler upon every 100 and 200. This condition he successfully fulfilled. Although this *Section* is situated between the 42nd and 45th parallels, and a climate similar to that of the south of France might be expected, nevertheless from a peculiarity in the American Continent it is subjected to several months of frost and snow. Its winter, however, is considerably shorter and milder and its summer longer than in any other part of Upper Canada.

The GORE DISTRICT is divided into 2 counties, Halton and Wentworth. Burlington Bay, which forms the western extremity of Lake Ontario, and is connected therewith by a narrow channel, separates the counties. The Bay comprises two expanses, of which the eastern is much the larger. *Halton Co.*, occupying the northern and western portion, and traversed by 16 and 12 mile Creeks, contains 9 townships [4, fronting the north shore of the Lake, Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamborough E. and W ; 3, lying west from the last, Beverly, N. and S. Dumfries ; 2, in the rear, Esquesing, Nassagaweya]. There is in Flamborough an extensive swamp, called "Coote's Paradise" from the delight experienced by a keen sportsman of that name in shooting the numerous wildfowl frequenting it. The flourishing village of Oakville and that of Bronté are situated respectively at the outlets of the creeks just mentioned. The rising manufacturing town of Dundas stands at the western end of the Desjardins Canal, 5 miles in length, by means of

which it communicates with the western expanse of the Bay. The Canal is so named after a Frenchman who commenced the work. In Dumfries township are the flourishing towns of Galt and Paris, both situated on the Grand River. The latter was so named from the adjoining quarries of gypsum or plaster of Paris, and possesses advantages which promise to raise it to importance. *Wentworth Co.* comprises 8 townships [2 bounding respectively with Flamborough and Dumfries townships, Ancaster, Brantford; 2 successively in rear of Brantford, Onondaga, Tuscarora; 2 facing the Lake, Barton, Saltfleet; 2 in their rear, Glanford, Binbrook]. Barton is traversed by the Burlington Heights, from the ridges of which there is a fine prospect of the Lake, and contains the city of Hamilton, which seems destined to become second to no city in U. C. It was laid out in 1813 by a person of that name. An ample supply of freestone and limestone behind the city affords the means of erecting handsome buildings, of which the inhabitants now generally avail themselves. In the neighbourhood, overhanging the Bay, is Dundurn, the handsome mansion of Sir Allan McNab, M.P.P., and lately Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Lying chiefly eastward from the Gore District is the NIAGARA DISTRICT, forming a peninsula enclosed on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by the Niagara Channel, and on the south by Lake Erie. The important facilities afforded for navigation by the Chippewa or Welland river and the Grand River have been greatly improved by the Welland Canal, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario

at Ports Colborne and Dalhousie respectively. This Canal also connects the Grand River and Chippewa or Welland at Dunnville and Merrittsville respectively. This District, containing the 3 counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, has been chiefly settled by American loyalists. From the mildness of the climate fruits, particularly apples and peaches, obtain to higher perfection than in any other part of Canada. Grapes are successfully cultivated. *Lincoln Co.* contains 7 townships, 5 of them stretching along Lake Ontario [Grimsby, Clinton, Louth, Grantham and Niagara], and 2 inland [Caistor and Gainsborough, lying south from the first]. The lakeboard is traversed by several creeks, receiving their names from their distance from the mouth of the Niagara, such as 10, 20, 30, 40 Mile Creek. The principal towns are Niagara and St. Catharine's. Niagara, which lies at the north-eastern corner of the County where the Niagara falls into the Lake, was formerly called Newark, and was settled by Colonel Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. For some years it was the capital, and had a considerable trade before the opening of the Welland Canal. The Harbour and Dock Company, usually employing 150 hands, and in very busy times upwards of double that number, have turned out numerous first-class steam-boats for the Lakes, such as the *Peerless*, *Chief Justice Robinson*, *Princess Victoria*, *Admiral*, &c. &c. On the American shore, immediately opposite, stands the strong fort called Fort Niagara. In the neighbourhood is Fort Mississagua, where are stationed a company of Rifles and a few Artillerymen; and at Fort

George, now in ruins, rested for 12 years the remains of the gallant General Brock until their removal to the resting-place under the monument to his memory near Queens-ton, about 7 miles southward. This village formerly did a considerable business as a principal depot for merchandize intended for the West, shipping between 40 and 50 thousands of bushels of wheat in a season. On the heights above the village Brock fell in October, 1812, while repelling an invading army of Americans. The result of the attack was the capture of the entire force, including General Scott, recently Commander-in-chief of the American army in Mexico, and then a colonel of artillery. In April, 1841, the monument was blown-up by a disaffected American, named Lett, who met with some meed of his deserts in the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. It is now being rebuilt on a more magnificent scale. On the opposite shore is the village of Lewiston, where the Buffalo rail-road terminates. St. Catharine's from its favourable situation on the Canal has become a flourishing town. It occupies a site on the highest ground between the Lakes. *Welland Co.* contains 8 townships, 3 north of the Welland River [Pelham, Thorold, Stamford]; 3 on Lake Erie [Wainfleet, Humberstone, Bertie]; 2 intermediate [Crowland, Willoughby]. In Stamford township are the so justly celebrated Niagara Falls. In the thriving village of Thorold, 7 miles west from the Falls, is the only cotton factory in C. W. It is 4 miles south from St. Catharine's, and like it commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country, being upwards of 300 feet above.

Lake Ontario. In the large village of Chippewa, occupying both banks at the mouth of that river, have been built many vessels for the Upper Lakes. At the south-east corner of the County is Fort Erie, noted as the scene of several severe engagements during the last American war. A little northward is Waterloo or Fort Erie Rapids, whence a steam ferry-boat crosses regularly to Blackrock, an American village about 2 miles from Buffalo. *Haldimand Co.* is traversed by the Grand River, on whose left bank are seen the rising villages of Caledonia, York, Indiana, Cayuga and Dunnville. It contains 9 townships, 4 on the lake-board [Sherbrooke, Dunn, Rainham, Walpole]; 5 in the rear [Moulton, Canboro, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida.]

The TALBOT DISTRICT, consisting of the County of Norfolk, and lying westward from Haldimand county, is watered by Big Creek and many excellent mill-streams. A few miles south-west from the mouth of Big Creek is the western extremity of an island stretching eastward nearly 20 miles, or half-way across the Lake. Being formerly a peninsula, it received the name of Long Point or North Foreland. The breach between the island and mainland is called *One Fathom Channel*. At the eastern extremity is a light-house. *Norfolk Co.* contains 7 townships, 4 fronting the Lake [Woodhouse, Charlotteville, Walsingham, Houghton]; 3 interior [Townsend, Windham, Middleton]. Simcoe is the District-town. On the Lake are the villages of Port Dover at the mouth of the Lynn, on whose harbour, light-house and bridge

upwards of £9000 have been expended, and Normandale with a blast furnace for smelting the iron ore found in the neighbourhood.

The LONDON DISTRICT, consisting of the extensive County of Middlesex, skirts a large bend of Lake Erie, and recedes northwards to the Huron District, which it formerly included. It is watered by the important river Thames, which flows south-west, and many creeks falling into the Lake. It contains much excellent land, and exports large quantities of wheat and other grain with sawed lumber. Some parts have been settled about 50 years. St. Thomas on Kettle Creek is the oldest settled town, and does a considerable business. *Middlesex Co.* contains no fewer than 17 large townships in 3 ranges, 6 fronting the Lake [Bayham, Malahide, Yarmouth, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldborough]; 6 interior, [Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa]; 4 in the third range [London, Lobo, Adelaide, Metcalfe]; 1 in the north-west angle [Williams]. That of Westminster is settled principally by Americans and Pennsylvanian Dutch. London, the District-town, is finely situated at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames. It was laid out in 1826 on land reserved by Governor Simcoe. The handsome jail and court-house, built of brick in the form of a castle, cost above £10,000. Besides Artillery barracks there are barracks capable of accommodating a regiment. The town has been twice nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1845 nearly 150 buildings were consumed. In place of the old frame buildings

handsome brick ones, three and four stories high, are now erected. At Delaware a handsome bridge, 900 feet in length, has been constructed across the Thames. It is considered the finest work of the kind in Canada. On Lake Erie are Port Burwell, Devonport, Port Stanley, Port Talbot, and New Glasgow.

The WESTERN DISTRICT, as the name implies, is the most south-westerly in the Province. It is well watered by navigable rivers, the valleys of which contain large portions of excellent arable land, well adapted for raising wheat. For about 7 miles below Chatham the soil is noted for the superior quality of the peas produced. The peninsula between Lakes Erie and St. Clair is well fitted for the cultivation of Indian-corn or maize. Several settlers, attracted by the green pastures and the ease with which the land could be brought into cultivation, by very incautiously locating themselves on prairies in the neighbourhood of extensive marshes caught ague and fevers, as might have been expected, and by removing to other parts of the country deterred other settlers from venturing thither. Within these few years, however, the new roads have effectually drained many of these marshes. Otherwise such marshy lands, although very useful for grazing cattle, are quite unsuitable for comfortable human habitations. With these exceptions the District possesses some of the finest land and the most temperate climate in the Province, seldom suffering from late or early frosts; so that orchard fruits are usually very plentiful and remarkably cheap. It comprizes the 2 Cos. of Kent and Essex.

Kent Co. contains 20 townships; 6 on the lakeboard [Orford, Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, E. Tilbury and Romney]; 2 on Lake St. Clair [E. and W. Dover]; 3 on the River St. Clair [Sombra, Moore and Sarnia]; 2 on Lake Huron [Plympton and Bosanquet]; 7 intermediate [Camden, Chatham; Zone, Dawn; Brooke, Enniskillen; Harwich]. In Harwich township is Rond'eau Harbour, a natural basin of about 6000 acres in extent, and with a depth of upwards of 10 feet, enclosed by a capeland, appropriately called "Landguard," or Pointe aux Pins. This haven has been rendered highly serviceable as a shipping-place, as Government has cut a channel through the sand-bank, run out piers and made other improvements. Chatham, the County-town, has of late years been progressing rapidly, property having greatly increased in value. It contains barracks, at present unoccupied. Port Sarnia, laid out in 1833, is increasing rapidly. It is situated near the entrance to Lake Huron, opposite the American village of Port Huron. Several steamboats stop regularly here in passing between the Lakes. On the banks of Point Edward, a little above the village, there is an excellent fishery, whence upwards of 1000 barrels are generally exported annually. *Essex Co.* contains 9 townships; 4 on Lake Erie [Mersea, Gosfield, Colchester and Anderdon]; 4 on Lake St. Clair [W. Tilbury, Rochester, Maidstone and Sandwich]; 1 on the Detroit [Malden]. Many of the occupants here hold their lands under old French grants, and are still in almost every particular essentially French, keeping up

many customs adverse to improvement. Consequently on a landowner's death the property is divided among his children, and on the decease of each of these children it is again subdivided, so that in the parts peopled by French Canadians scarcely a good-sized farm can be found. The farms are besides indifferently managed. On the south-eastern extremity of the county the small peninsula of Pointe Pelée or South Foreland stretches several miles into the Lake. About 7 miles off is an island, on the north-east point of which is a light-house. On the Detroit River, which passes the townships of Sandwich, Anderdon and Malden, are several thriving villages. In the first township are Windsor, situated about 7 miles below Lake St. Clair, and opposite to Detroit in Michigan State, and Sandwich, the District-town, lying 2 miles below. Windsor was laid out in 1834, and possesses barracks, generally occupied by a company of Rifles. Sandwich, one of the oldest settlements in Canada, is neatly laid out, and with its fine old orchards and well kept flower-gardens has very much the appearance of an English country-town. Colonel Prince, lately member for the county, has a highly improved farm in the vicinity. In Malden township, 16 miles below Sandwich, is the garrison-town of Amherstburg, commenced in 1798. Several handsome houses are built in delightful situations below the town, where the Detroit emerges into Lake Erie, on banks studded with sweet-briar bushes of a remarkable fragrance. The population amounts to 2000, one fifth being coloured people. About half a mile above is Fort

Malden, capable of accommodating a regiment, and generally occupied by a party of Rifles. About a mile below is a chalybeate spring resembling the Cheltenham waters in England.

The HURON DISTRICT, consisting of the County of Huron, lies between the London District and Lake Huron. Before 1842 it formed a part of the London District. It is watered by the rivers Maitland and Aux-Sables, both of which fall into the Lake. At the mouth of the former is Goderich, the District-town. These, as well as the Thames and other rivers, take their rise in what is called the *Great Swamp*, which encroaches on the northern townships of Ellice, Logan and McKillop. This district is almost exclusively settled by emigrants from the Old Country. *Huron Co.* contains no fewer than 21 townships in the shape of a regular triangle with 2 townships forming the apex and 7 resting on the Lake as the base. [The 2 at the apex are N. and S. Easthope, backed by the 5 ranges, Downie with its Gore, Ellice; Fullarton, Logan; Blanshard, Hibbert, McKillop; Biddulph, Usborne, Tuckersmith, Hallett, Wawanosh; McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Goderich, Colborne, Ashfield.] All these townships with the exception of Ashfield and Wawanosh are the property of the Canada Company, and were formed out of the *Huron Tract*, which the Company purchased from the Crown in 1827. In that year Mr. Galt, the Secretary, laid out Goderich. The greater part being built on a rising ground more than 100 feet above the Lake, the town is dry and healthy: but the

weather is occasionally wintry, even in the middle of summer, in consequence of the situation being exposed to north and north-west winds from the Lake. The harbour, which cost £16,000, is the only one between Port Sarnia and the Saugeen Islands, which lie about 80 miles to the north. From its remote situation, and from its inaccessibility by land in the absence of good roads, it has not progressed as many places of the same age, its population not exceeding 1500.

The WELLINGTON DISTRICT, consisting of the County of Waterloo, extends north-eastward from the eastern extremity of the Huron District to Owen Sound in the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron. In the southern portion it is watered by the Grand River and some of its branches, such as the Nith, Speed. *Waterloo Co.* contains the large number of 27 townships in 8 ranges. [The southern-most range, which contains some of the best farms in the Province, comprizes the 4 townships of Puslinch, Guelph in its rear, Waterloo, Wilmot. The other townships range, thus; 6, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, Woolwich, Wellesley, Mornington; 3, Garrafraxa, Peel, Maryborough; 4, Amaranth, Luther, Arthur, Minto; 4 lying immediately in rear of the foregoing, Melancthon, Proton, Egremont, Normanby; the other 6 successively in pairs in rear of the 2 last mentioned, Glenelg, Bentinck; Holland, Sullivan; Sydenham, Derby]. Waterloo township has been settled by Pennsylvanian Dutch, while the others have been settled almost exclusively by English, Irish, and Scotch. The District-town is Guelph. It stands on the

Speed on a dry and healthy situation, chosen by the late Secretary of the Canada Company, Mr. Galt, in 1828. In Waterloo township are the villages of Berlin, Preston and Waterloo, peopled by Germans. In Nichol township are the villages of Elora and Fergus. The 'Falls' of the Grand River at Elora are considered very beautiful, and are much visited. [The 6 ranges last mentioned have been very slightly settled.] From Fergus a road has been constructed through them to Sydenham village at the head of Owen Sound.

The BROCK DISTRICT is the only one in the Western Section of the Province which is altogether inland, being enclosed by the districts of Gore, Talbot, Middlesex, Huron and Wellington. It consists of the *County of Oxford*, and comprizes 12 townships in 3 somewhat irregular ranges, 2 in the south [Norwich, Dereham]; 5 intermediate [Oakland, Burford, W., E. and N. Oxford]; 5 to the north [Blenheim, Blandford, W. and E. Zorra, Nissouri]. Woodstock, the District-town, is pleasantly situated near the Thames in the south-western corner of Blandford township, forming one street a mile long, and containing a population of upwards of 2000. In the neighbourhood are many farms beautifully situated. Among the villages may be mentioned Beachville, Ingersoll, and Springfield. Embro in W. Zorra is inhabited principally by Highland Scotch. Otterville on the Otter in Norwich is a Quaker settlement.

• TABULAR VIEW of the Districts, Counties and Townships in each of the 3 Sections of Upper Canada.

The EASTERN SECTION contains the following

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Eastern, . . .	{ Glengarry, . . . Stormont, . . . Dundas, . . .	4—Lancaster, Charlottenburg; Lochiel, Kenyon. 4—Cornwall, Osnabrock; Roxburgh, Finch. 4—Williamsburg, Matilda; Winchester, Mountain.
Johnstown, . . .	{ Grenville, . . . Leeds, . . .	—12 5—Edwardsburgh, Augusta; S. Gower, Oxford, Wolford. 10—Elizabethtown, Yonge, Lansdown, Leeds; Kitley, Bastard, S. Crosby; S. Elmsley, S. Burgess, N. Crosby.
Ottawa, . . .	{ Prescott, . . . Russell, . . .	—15 7—E. and W. Hawkesbury, Longueuil, Alfred, N. and S. Plantagenet; Caledonia. 4—Clarence, Cumberland; Cambridge, Russell.
Dalhousie, . . .	{ Carleton, . . . Lanark, . . .	—11 10 Gloucester, Nepean, March, Tarbolton, Fitzroy; Osgoode, N. Gower, Marlborough, Goulbourn, Huntly.
Bathurst, . . .	{ Renfrew, . . . " . . .	14—Montague, N. Elmsley, N. Burgess; Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, S. Sherbrooke; Ramsay, Lanark, Dalhousie, N. Sherbrooke; Pakenham, Darling, Levanth. 10—Macnab, Horton, Ross, Westmeath, Pembroke; Bagot, Adirastion, Bromley, Stafford; Blithfield, Brougham, Grattan, Wilberforce.
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• Teachers will find this *Tabular View* very serviceable in exercising more advanced pupils during reviews.

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The CENTRAL SECTION contains the following

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>
Midland, . . .	Frontenac, . . .	15—Howe, Grand or Wolfe Island; Pittsburg, Kingston; Storrington, Loughborough, Portland; Bedford, Hinchinbrock; Oso, Onda, Kennebec; Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie.
	Addington, . . .	5—Ernestown, E. Camden; Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea.
	Lennox, . . .	3—Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Richmond.
Victoria, . . .	Hastings, . . .	—23 12 Mohawk or Tyendinaga, Thurlow, Sidney; Hungerford, Huntingdon, Rawdon; Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora; Grimsthorpe, Tudor Lake.
Prince Edward, Newcastle, . . .	Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, . . .	6 Marysburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Sophiasburgh, Hillier, Ameliasburgh, 8—Murray, Cramahé, Haldimand, Hamilton; Seymour, Percy, Alnwick, S. Monaghan.
		6—Hope, Clarke, Darlington; Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright.
Colborne, . . .	Peterborough, . . .	—14 19 Asphodel, Olanabee, N. Monaghan; Belmont, Dummer, Dourou, Smith, Ennis Gore or Ennismore; Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Methuen, Burleigh, Harvey, Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon; Somerville, Bekley.
Home, . . .	York, . . .	4—E. Riding, } Whitby, Pickering, Scarborough; Markham. 11—N. Do. } Reaeh, Uxbridge, Whichurch; Brock, Scott, E. Gwillimbury; Thorah, Georgina, N. Gwillimbury, Mara, Rama. 4—S. Do. } York, Etobicoke; Vaughan; King. 5—W. Do. } Toronto; Chinguacousy; Caledon; Toronto Gore, Albion. —24

GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>
Simcoe, . . .	Simcoe, . . .	23—W. Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono; Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio, Mulmur; Sunnidale, Nottawasaga; Osprey, Artemisia; Collingwood, Euphrasia; St. Vincent; Orillia, Oro, Vespra; Medonte, Flos; Matchadash, Tay, Tivy.
7	10	—121
The WESTERN SECTION contains the following :		
Gore, . . .	Halon, . . .	9—Trafalgar, Nelson, E. and W. Flamborough; Beverly, N. and S. Dumfries; Esquesing, Nassagaweya.
Niagara, . . .	Wentworth, . . .	8—Ancaster, Brantford; Onondaga, Tuscarora; Barton, Saltfleet; Glanford, Binbrook.
	Lincoln, . . .	—17
	Welland, . . .	7—Grimsby, Clinton, Louth, Grantham, Niagara; Caistor, Gainsborough.
	Haldimand, . . .	8—Pelham, Thorold, Stanford; Wainfleet, Humberstone, Bertie; Crowland, Willoughby.
Talbot, . . .	Norfolk, . . .	9—Sherbrooke, Dunn, Rainham, Walpole; Moulton, Canboro, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida.
London, . . .	Middlesex, . . .	—24
		7 Woodhouse, Charlottetown, Walsingham, Houghton; Townsend, Windham, Middleton.
		17 Bayham; Malahide, Yarmouth, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldborough; Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa; London, Lobo, Adelaide, Metcalfe; Williams.

The CENTRAL SECTION contains the following

*Districts.**Counties.**Townships.*

Frontenac, . . . 15—Howe, Grand or Wolfe Island; Pitsburgh, Kingston; Storrington, . . .

GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA.

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Western, . . .	Essex, . . .	9—Mersea, Gosfield, Colechester, Anderton; W. Tilbury, Rochester, Maldstone, Sandwich; Malden.
Huron, . . .	Huron, . . .	21 N. and S. Easthope; Downie, Ellice; Fullarton, Logan; Blanshard, Hibbert, McKillop; Biddulph, Osborne, Tuckersmith, Hallett, Wawanosh; McGillivray, Stepien, Hay, Stanley, Goderich, Colborne, Ashfield.
Wellington, .	Waterloo, . .	27 Puslinch, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilnot; Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, Woolwich, Wellesley, Mornington; Garrafaxa, Peel, Maryborough; Amaranth, Luther, Arthur, Minto; Melancton, Preston, Egremont, Normanby; Glenelg, Bentinck; Holland, Sullivan, Sydenham, Derby.
Brock,	Oxford, . . .	12 Norwich, Dereham; Oakland, Burford, W., E. and N. Oxford; Blenheim, Blanford, W. and E. Zorra, Nisquari.
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SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

Eastern Section contains 5 Districts, 10 Counties, 75 Townships.
Central Do do 7 Do 10 Do 121 Do.
Western Do do 8 Do 12 Do 154 Do.
The Three Sections contain 20 Do 32 Do 350 Do.

The new Representation Act having come into operation, each of the Provinces is represented by 65 members in the House of Assembly. For the purposes of this Act Upper Canada has been thus divided. The new co. of Bruce has been united to Huron in order to form an electoral division, while the union of Addington and Lennox forms one. Each of the following 17 counties in the foregoing Tabular View forms an electoral division; viz, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Frontenac, Prince Edward, Peterborough, Halton, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Kent, Essex: while each of the 5 following cos., not enumerated in the Tabular View, forms an electoral division, viz., Grey, Lambton, Peel, Perth, Victoria. The following 9 cos. in the Tabular View have been respectively divided into 2 ridings, each riding forming an electoral division, viz., Lanark S. and N., Hastings S. and N., Northumberland E. and W. Durham E. and W., Simcoe S. and N., Wentworth S. and N., Middlesex E. and W., Waterloo N. and S., Oxford N. and S. The following 4 cos., not enumerated in the Tabular View, have been in like manner divided for electoral purposes, viz., Brant E. and W., Elgin E. and W., Ontario S. and N., Wellington S. and N.: York co. is divided into 3 ridings, E., W. and N.: Grenville and Leeds are divided into 3 ridings thus, Grenville S., Leeds S., Grenville and Leeds N.

Districts.

Counties.

Kent, . . .

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Orford, Howe's Bay, Harwich, Raleigh, E. Tlbury, Romney; E. and W. Dover; Esombra, Moore, Sarnia; Plymton, Bosanquet; Camden, Chatham; Zone, Dawn; Brooke, Enniskillen; Harwich.

Townships.

SUMMARY OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

- 2 for 4 cos. united.
 22 for separate cos.
 26 for 13 do. divided into 2 ridings each.
 3 for York co.
 3 for Grenville and Leeds cos.
 2 for Toronto city.
 2 for Hamilton and Kingston cities.
 5 for Brockville, Bytown, Cornwall, London and Niagara towns.

—
65 Electoral divisions.

Comparative Table of the Population of the Counties, Cities and Towns of Upper Canada according to the census of 1851.

Counties.

1. York	79,719	13. Simcoe	27,165
2. Wentworth	42,619	14. Wellington	26,796
3. Middlesex	39,899	15. Waterloo	26,537
4. Oxford	32,638	16. Brant	25,426
5. Hastings	31,977	17. Elgin	25,418
6. Carleton	31,397	18. Peel	24,816
7. Northumber-		19. Lincoln	23,868
land	31,229	20. Norfolk	21,281
8. Frontenac	30,735	21. Grenville	20,707
9. Durham	30,732	22. Welland	20,141
10. Ontario	30,576	23. Huron	19,198
11. Leeds	30,280	24. Prince Edw. rd.	18,887
12. Lanark	27,317	25. Haldimand	18,788

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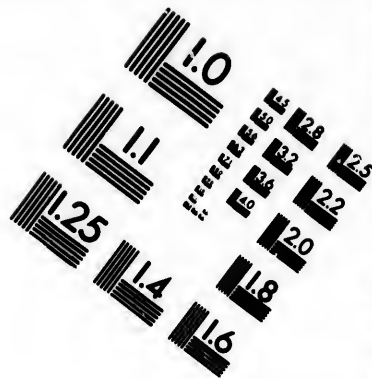
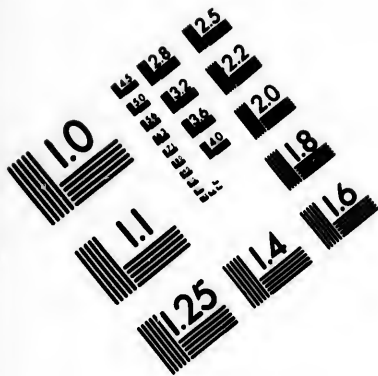
Counties.—Continued.

26. Halton.....	18,322	35. Grey.....	13,217
27. Glengarry....	17,596	36. Victoria.....	11,657
28. Kent.....	17,469	37. Lambton.....	10,815
29. Essex.....	16,817	38. Prescott.....	10,487
30. Perth.....	15,545	39. Renfrew.....	9,415
31. Peterboro.....	15,237	40. Lennox.....	7,955
32. Addington....	15,165	41. Russell.....	2,870
33. Stormont.....	14,643	42. Bruce.....	2,837
34. Dundas.....	13,811		

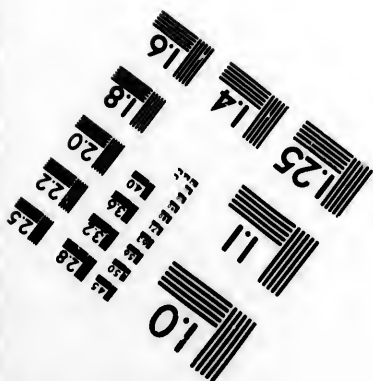
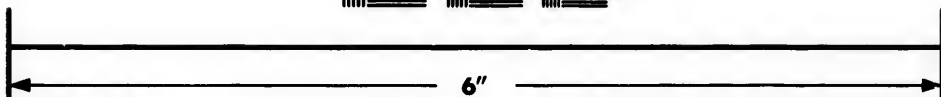
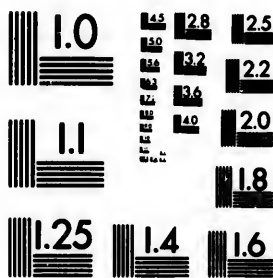
Cities, Towns, &c.

1. Toronto.....	30,775	18. Chatham.....	2,070
2. Bytown.....	7,760	19. Perth.....	1,916
3. Hamilton.....	14,112	20. Paris.....	1,890
4. Kingston.....	11,585	21. Amherstburg...	1,880
5. London.....	7,035	22. Guelph.....	1,860
6. Belleville.....	4,569	23. Cornwall.....	1,646
7. St. Catharines..	4,368	24. Simcoe.....	1,569
8. Brantford.....	3,877	25. Picton.....	1,452
9. Cobourg.....	3,871	26. Goderich.....	1,329
10. Dundas.....	3,517	27. St. Thomas....	1,274
11. Niagara.....	3,340	28. Chippewa.....	1,193
12. Brockville.....	3,246	29. Ingersoll.....	1,190
13. Port Hope.....	2,476	30. Preston.....	1,180
14. Galt.....	2,248	31. Oshawa.....	1,142
15. Peterboro.....	2,191	32. Thorold.....	1,091
16. Prescott.....	2,156	33. Barrie.....	1,007
17. Woodstock....	2,112		





**IMAGE EVALUATION
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LAKES.

ONTARIO, the most easterly of the Lakes, and the safest for navigation, is about 200 miles long by about 60 in its greatest breadth. It is 234 feet above the Atlantic ; and is so deep that in many places it exceeds 100 fathoms. Besides receiving the waters of the Upper Lakes from the Niagara River about 45 miles from its western extremity it is augmented on the Canadian side by the waters of the Napanee, Salmon, Moira, Trent and other rivers and creeks, whilst the Black, Oswego and Genesee Rivers with various creeks contribute their abundant waters from the State of New York on the southern shore, on which are situated the ports of Sackett's Harbour, Oswego and Carthage about a mile from the rapidly rising city of Rochester. It has 2 remarkable bays, Burlington Bay at the western extremity, and the Bay of Quinté, which is an expansion of the River Trent, at the mouth of which it commences. The former is nearly triangular, having the base towards the Lake, and is about 6 miles long and 4 in its greatest width. By means of a canal, formed through a low sandy ridge nearly separating it from the Lake, vessels are enabled to reach Hamilton ; and access has been opened up as far as Dundas by means of the Desjardins Canal constructed through the marsh five miles westward of the Bay. The Bay of Quinté is very irregularly shaped, lying betwixt the mainland on the north, and the peninsula of Prince Edward and Amherst Island. Besides the large peninsula of Prince Edward, whose

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shores are indented by numerous bays, the pupil should notice the two narrow peninsulas stretching opposite to the village of Brighton and the city of Toronto, and enclosing bays which afford excellent shelter for vessels. The former goes by the name of *Presqu'Isle* and the latter by that of the *Peninsula*, the extremity of which is called Gibraltar Point.—ERIE, the most southerly of the Lakes, and on account of its extreme shallowness the most dangerous for navigation, is nearly 260 miles long and 65 broad at the centre. It is 565 feet above the Ocean, and in depth seldom amounts to more than 250 feet. Receiving the waters of the Upper Lakes through the Detroit River, it is augmented on the Canadian or northern shore by the discharge of the Grand or Ouse River and of numerous creeks, such as Little Otter, Big Otter, Kettle, &c. The American shore is distributed betwixt the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and contains the much frequented ports of Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky. The Canadian shore presents a bolder character than the American, although the banks seldom exceed 100 feet. The pupil should note a similarity betwixt this Lake and Lake Ontario, inasmuch as the northern shore contains the two long and narrow peninsulas of Long Point or North Foreland and Pointe aux Pins, which has been already described. He should also note a dissimilarity betwixt the Lakes, inasmuch as Ontario has several considerable islands, such as Amherst, Garden, Grand or Wolfe, scattered over the *eastern* extremity, whereas Erie has its *western* extremity

dotted with several islands, of which one only, Isle Pelée, is inhabited. This isle lies about midway betwixt the peninsula enclosing Sandusky Bay and Pointe Pelée which is remarkable as the southernmost point of the mainland of Canada, lying a few minutes south from the 42° of N. lat., and nearly corresponding with the city of Chicago on the southwestern angle of Lake Michigan, the boundary-line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and Cape Cod in Massachusetts.—Lake ST. CLAIR, receiving the waters of the Upper Lakes through the River St. Clair, and nearly equidistant from Lakes Erie and Huron, is an expanse of nearly a square form of about 25 miles. From the eastern or Canadian shore the rivers Thames and Sydenham contribute a large body of water. The opposite shore belongs to the State of Michigan. The upper portion of the Lake contains several large islands formed by the branches into which the St. Clair divides itself. All to the west of Walpole Island belong to the Americans. It is worthy of notice that there took place in 1827 a great rise of the Lake, by which much of the lowland was laid under water, and many fine orchards were destroyed. The land is becoming dry again by the gradual subsidence, but the damage to the fruit-trees is irreparable.—Lake HURON, the second in size of the Canadian Lakes, besides receiving the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan, receives a vast accession from numberless rivers and streams from the eastern shore, among which may be mentioned, as leading affluents, the French River from Lake Nipissing,

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the Severn from Lake Simcoe, the Nottawasaga, the Beaver, the North River aux Sables, the Saugeen, the Maitland, the Bayfield, and the River aux Sables, so named from the sandy plains through which it passes. The southwestern shore belongs to the American State of Michigan. It is about 250 miles in length and 220 at its widest part, and is 578 feet above the Ocean. Like Lake Erie, it is rather subject to sudden storms, and the southern portion is unfortunately deficient in good harbours, the principal ones being Goderich and Saugeen. Vessels, caught in a storm not too far to the north, generally run for shelter to the Bay in the St. Clair formed by the projection of Point Edward, a little above Port Sarnia. Here under such circumstances a dozen of vessels may be seen weatherbound. Its waters have been gradually rising for the last few years, so that many parts along the south-east shore, where there were previously several yards of gravelly beach between the base of the cliff and the water's edge, are now submerged. A large wing, called the Georgian Bay, extends in a southeasterly direction for about 100 miles, including within its bounds the bays of Colpoy, Owen Sound, Nottawasaga, Gloster and Penetanguishene. The Georgian Bay is studded with several thousands of islands, chiefly along the indented shores. In the north of the Lake lies a very large island, called the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, being viewed by the Indians with peculiar awe as the abode of the *Manitou* or Great Spirit. It is about 100 miles long and from 4 to 25 miles wide, and has several small islands scattered

around, but is itself the only one inhabited. The southern extremity of the Lake goes by the name of Gratiot's Bay. Among the principal headlands may be noticed Point Edward, Kettle Point or C. Ipperwash, C. Hurd, Cabot's Head.—Lake SUPERIOR, whose name implies that it is the largest of our Canadian Lakes, is in truth the most extensive body of fresh water in the World. It is bounded on the south chiefly by Michigan State and on the south-west and west by Illinois and Minnesota States. Its form is an irregular crescent, and its length has been estimated at upwards of 400 miles. Its surface is 625 feet above the level of the Ocean, whilst its shores afford indication of its having once been 40 or 50 feet higher. It is remarkable that the most capacious lake on the face of the Globe receives its ample supply from the waters which more than 200 rivers and streams of very inconsiderable course contribute from the surrounding mountains. The most considerable of these is the St. Louis, which has a course of about 200 miles. Its waters are remarkably transparent, so that rocks even at extraordinary depths are rendered distinctly visible. This transparency seems to be caused by the mud and sand having time to subside. On the south side are immense cliffs rising 300 feet, and stretching along the coast for 12 miles, which have been called the Pictured Rocks in consequence of the variety of appearances which they present to the passing voyageurs. On the same shore there are two remarkable objects, the Cascade of La Portaille and the Doric Arch. The former consists of a considerable stream precipitated from

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a height of 70 feet by a single leap into the Lake to such a distance that a boat can pass perfectly dry beneath the fall and the rock. The sandstone of the rock has been worn away by the ceaseless action of the water to such a degree that the superincumbent mass rests upon huge arches, and is intersected in every direction by caverns, through which the wind rushes with an awful sound. The latter consists of an isolated mass of sandstone with pillars supporting an entablature of stone, covered with earth, on which grows a grove of pine and spruce-trees, some being 60 feet high. The surplus waters of the Lake, issuing near the south-western extremity, are transmitted through St. Mary's channel to Lake Huron. It is confidently hoped that the vast copper-mines on the shores of the Lake, which have been wrought for some years, will eventually prove highly remunerative.—In connection with Lake Huron it is proper to notice Lakes SIMCOE, GOUGICHIN and NIPISSING. The first discharges itself through Lake Gougichin and the Severn into the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, above which it is said to be about 170 feet; so that its surface will be 764 feet above the Atlantic. Its southern extremity commences about 35 miles north from Toronto. It is nearly 35 miles in length, and about 18 in the widest part. It is much indented with bays, of which Cook's Bay, occupying the southern extremity, is 8 miles long and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles wide; while the beautiful one, called Kempenfeldt Bay, is about 10 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles wide. On the north-western extremity of this bay is situated Barrie, the District-town, and

on its shores are sometimes picked up fine white cornelians. Very fine whitefish and maskelonge are taken in the Lake, which in winter is completely frozen over, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. It is studded with many islands, only one of which, Snake Island, is inhabited, and that by Indians. The northern extremity is connected with Lake Gougichin by a narrow channel, called the "Narrows," over which a handsome bridge has been constructed. This small lake, whose scenery is very romantic, is about 12 miles in length by 3 to 5 in breadth. On its western shore is the village of Orillia, and at the northern extremity is that of Rama, near which its waters are discharged into the Severn. A commodious steamboat makes regular trips thrice a week betwixt Holland Landing at the south end of Lake Simcoe and Orillia, starting from the former place on Monday morning, passing the night at Orillia, and thence returning next day along the opposite shore to Holland Landing. By this arrangement the Lake is circumnavigated thrice each week, and in each trip the eastern and western shores are taken alternately. Lake NIPISSING is situated nearly 100 miles north from Penetanguishene, and discharges its waters into the Georgian Bay by the French River and into the Ottawa by the Southwest Branch. It has several islands, some of which are inhabited by Indians. It is noted for its immense flocks of wild geese.—RICE Lake, situated in Newcastle District, is chiefly formed by the waters of the Otonabee River, which connects it with a chain of Lakes in the Colborne District, such as Salmon Trout, Shebau-

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tion, Chemong, Pigeon, Sturgeon, Scugog and Balsam Lakes. These lakes are noted for the superior quality of their fish, which are caught in great numbers, particularly maskelouge and bass. Rice Lake at its outlet forms the Trent. A steamboat during the season of navigation plies daily betwixt the landingplace on the south shore and Peterborough, which is situated about half-way up the Otanabee.

Summary of the

Lakes in	Length,	Breadth,	Circuit,	Area,	Depth in feet,	Elevation above the Atlantic.
Superior...	420	160	1,750	40,000	1200	625
Huron.....	250	220	1,000	21,700	900	578
Erie.....	260	65	700	11,000	270	565
Ontario....	200	60	470	7,000	600	234

These 4 lakes have an area of about 80,000 square miles, and contain nearly 9,000 cubic miles of water, or nearly half the fresh water in all the lakes of the World. The whole fall of the Lakes in their course of 1,300 miles from the head of Lake Superior to the foot of Lake Ontario is about 390 feet, or 3 inches in a mile. The boundary between the Canadian Territory and the United States runs through the middle of the Lakes and their connecting channels throughout their whole course.

RIVERS.

As tributaries from the right bank of the Ottawa we may refer to the *Petite Nation*, *Rideau*, *Mississippi* and *Madawaska*. The first has been already noticed.

The *Rideau*, issuing from the Grand Rideau Lake and forming the course of the Rideau Canal for upwards of 50 miles except at a few obstructions, falls into the Ottawa with a beautiful cascade at New Edinburgh a mile below Bytown.—The North and South Branches of the *Mississippi* rise in a chain of lakes in each of the two northernmost ranges of Frontenac County and, flowing eastward, unite in Drummond. Soon afterwards the river expands into the Mississippi Lake, and issuing thence enters the Ottawa a little below Lake Chats.—The *Madawaska* has its source in the unsettled country to the north of the Victoria District. It follows an easterly course through several lakes of considerable size and, shortly after issuing from Lake Madawaska, passes through Macnab and falls into Lake Chats. Large quantities of lumber are cut on the banks of these two rivers, dams and slides being constructed for facilitating its passage down. No considerable river from the Eastern Section enters the St. Lawrence.—The *Napanee*, formed of several branches rising in Frontenac Co., after their union in Camden East, flows southwest to Napanee village and falls into Mohawk Bay.—The *Salmon*, following a similar course and of about the same length, enters the Bay of Quinté at Shannonville village.—The *Moira*, composed of several branches rising in the centre of the Victoria District, after their union in Race Lake in the centre of Hungerford, passes on in a wide stream to Belleville, the District-town on the Bay of Quinté.—The *Trent*, issuing from the eastern extremity of Rice Lake,

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after a very tortuous course through the north-eastern portion of Northumberland Co. and traversing the township of Sidney, falls into the head of the Bay of Quinté at Trent-Port.—The other rivers on the north shore of the Lake are inconsiderable, such as the *Rouge*, *Don*, *Humber*, *Etobicoke*, *Credit*, which are all good mill-streams. The last takes its rise in the mountains of Caledon and after a curving course flows south-east to Port Credit. It was long celebrated for its salmon fishing, immense numbers having been taken every spring during their passage up to deposit their spawn. In consequence of the great number of mills erected during late years the fishing has been destroyed, the salmon being unable to make their way over the dams.—The *Niagara*, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, is 34 miles in length. About a mile from its issue from Lake Erie is the village of Waterloo, opposite the American one of Black Rock. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below commences Grand Island, belonging to the Americans. It is about 9 miles by 7 at the widest part. Near the north-western extremity is situated Navy Island, which during the late insurrection was occupied by a party of rebels and American *sympathizers*. Hence the American steamboat *Caroline*, which was employed in carrying ammunition and stores to this island, was cut out, set on fire, and sent over the Falls. Here the width is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. From the lower portion of Navy Island, where the rapids commence, to the verge of the Canadian Fall, which from its former shape was called the Horse-shoe Fall, there is a descent of 57 feet, and of 52

to the American Fall. A considerable island, called Goat or Iris Island, divides the Falls. The Canadian one, which now more resembles two sides of a triangle, is about 1900 feet across over a wall of 158. The American is about 920 feet across over 164. The Island is connected by a bridge with the American side and is laid out as a pleasure-ground, from several points of which there are good views of the scenery of the Falls, although the best is undoubtedly that from the Clifton House on the Canadian side. A quarter of a dollar is exacted for perambulating the Island. A full front view is obtained by crossing in the small ferry-boat, usually rowed over by an Indian, or by sailing to within a short distance of the descending cataract amidst showers of spray and foaming waves on board the handsome steamer, the "Maid of the Mist," which makes regular trips. This is shortly to give place to the "Iris." The Falls are very magnificent in winter, the rocks being encrusted with icicles measuring sometimes 50 or 60 feet in length. In the winter of 1845-6 such quantities of ice were carried over that the channel was so completely blocked-up as to become safely passable for foot-passengers, a path being marked out opposite the Clifton House. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Falls the river is spanned by the Suspension Bridge, the view from which down to the subjacent water is most sublime. Its span is 800 feet, its height from the water 230, and the depth of water 250. Three miles below the Falls is the Whirlpool, which no boat dares approach, and in whose eddying circumvolutions dead

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bodies and trunks of trees ceaselessly whirl until decomposed or broken to pieces by the action of the water. Four miles farther down is the new Suspension Bridge, having a span of 800 feet, and consisting of 2 floors, the upper carrying the trains, and the lower for ordinary carriages and foot-passengers. This bridge connects the Great Western Railway with one connecting with New York. Here the country suddenly rises into abrupt and elevated ridges, called Queenston Heights. These are supposed to have been anciently the banks of the river and the "Place of the Falls," whence in the lapse of ages they have receded to their present locale.—By far the largest affluent of Lake Erie is the *Grand* or *Ouse* River. Rising in Amaranth in the Wellington District about 30 miles above Fergus, it pursues in general a southwesterly direction till its junction with Smith's Creek from the west near Paris on the right bank, whence it flows in a southeasterly course to Port Maitland. Between Fergus and Paris it passes Elora, forming the beautiful "Falls," a little below receives the Irvine and thereafter the Canastota, both from the west, and after receiving the Speed from Guelph passes Preston, Galt and Middleton on the left bank. The river is navigable for large vessels to Dunnville, 5 miles from the mouth, where the feeder of the Welland Canal enters it. Smaller vessels can ascend to within a short distance of Brantford, which is 60 miles from Dunnville, 5 locks having been built in order to overcome an ascent of 43 feet. There a canal, 3 miles long with 3 locks, has been constructed in order to overcome

an ascent of 33 feet, thus enabling vessels to reach the town. Between Brantford and the Lake the River forms a boundary-line between several townships, and passes Tuscarora, Caledonia, Seneca, York, Indiana, Cayuga and Dunnville, all on the left bank. Several townships on its banks are among the oldest and best settled in the Upper Province. Excellent white-oak is found in great quantities within a convenient distance from the river. Gypsum of excellent quality is found in large beds in the townships of Dumfries, Oneida and Cayuga, and is much used in agriculture. The other rivers are quite inconsiderable, such as *Patterson's* (Port Dover at the mouth), *Ryerse's*, *Otter* (Port Burwell at the mouth), *Catfish* (Devonport at the mouth), *Kettle* (Port Stanley at the mouth.)—The *Detroit*, which connects Lakes St. Clair and Erie, is about 23 miles in length and from 1 to 2 in width. It contains several islands, and sportsmen usually find abundance of ducks in the marshes which border these. Large quantities of fish are also taken, 1200 barrels of white-fish alone being generally taken annually.—The *Thames*, which was formerly called *La Tranche*, is a principal river of the Upper Province, composed of the East and North Branches, which join at the town of London. The former rises in Easthope, dividing in its course to London several townships; and the latter in the *Great Swamp* to the north of the Huron District, receiving the Avon and other tributaries. The united river pursues a southwesterly course and, after forming a boundary between several townships and passing Kilworth and Delaware on the left

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bank and Muncey, Wardsville, Thamesville, Louisville and Chatham on the right, where it receives McGregor's Creek, it discharges itself into the southeastern corner of Lake St. Clair. On the higher portions of the river are numerous grist and saw-mills. At and above Delaware it affords fine trout-fishing, and below it are taken quantities of white-fish, pike, pickerel, maskelonge, and occasionally sturgeon, during the spring. Several hundreds of barrels of fish are frequently cured at Chatham and in the neighbourhood. A considerable trade in fine white-oak staves and black-walnut lumber has been carried on for some years. The former are floated down from the lands, where they are cut, to Chatham, where they are collected and shipped on board schooners from Kingston and other ports. At London, Delaware and Chatham handsome bridges have been erected. About a mile from Kilworth Lord Mountcashel has a house in a beautiful situation, being erected on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Thames. The river is navigable for schooners and steamboats to Louisville, which lies nearly 30 miles from the mouth. At no great expense it might be rendered navigable to London. The average depth to Louisville is 16 feet, and the breadth from 200 to 300 feet. The scenery on many parts is very picturesque.—The *Sydenham* or *Bear Creek* is also divided into the East and North Branches, which unite at Wallaceburgh, where each has a depth from 12 to 20 feet. The East, which is the principal branch, pursues a southwesterly course to the junction, passing Katesville, Zone Mills and Dawn Mills on the left

bank ; and the North, rising in Warwick, pursues a course, nearly parallel, to the centre of Sombra, where it makes a bend. The two branches form the "Forks" at their junction, whence the united river flows for 9 miles to the Chenal Ecarté (*the Removed or Parted Channel*) or "*Sny Carte*," as it is corruptly called, a branch of the St. Clair. Both branches are navigable for large vessels some miles above the *Forks*, the depth ranging from 10 to 25 feet.—The *St. Clair*, which conveys the waters of Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair, is about 30 miles in length and from 1 to 1½ in width. Within the memory of persons living in the neighbourhood the river was connected with Lake Huron by three channels. Two of these have been gradually filled-up, and a cape has been formed, called Point Edward, below which a considerable bay with deep water affords accommodation to any number of vessels in stormy weather. The banks of the upper St. Clair are high, while those of the lower are somewhat flat and partly inclined to be marshy. On the Canadian side several wharves have been constructed for supplying with wood passing steamboats? and, as the land near the river becomes cleared, this commodity rises greatly in value. Besides the flourishing village of Port Sarnia at the head of the river, opposite to the American Port Huron, it passes Froomefield or Talfourd's, as it is more commonly called from the gentleman by whom it was laid out in 1836, Corunna, and Sutherland's, so named after a gentleman from Edinburgh, by whom it was laid out in 1833. These 3 villages are in Moore Township.

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Sutherland's is opposite to the American village St. Clair or Palmer.—The principal affluents of Lake Huron from the Canadian side are the following, viz.: the *Rivière aux Sables*, *Bayfield*, *Maitland*, *Saugeen*, *Nottawasaga*, *Severn* and *French*. The *Aux Sables*, different branches of which take their rise in Biddulph, Usborne and London townships, after their union pursues a south-westerly course through Williams, when, making a sudden bend, it flows for several miles northwards to within less than a mile from the Lake. At this point it makes another curve, and runs southward, parallel with the Lake, at an average distance of half a mile for nearly 10 miles, when it enters the Lake 5 miles above Kettle Point. A ridge of sandhills obstructs its direct course to the Lake, thus forming a sandy peninsula.—The *Bayfield*, rising in the Great Swamp, falls into the Lake 12 miles below Goderich at the village of Bayfield, which was laid out by the Baron de Tuylle.—The *Maitland*, whose principal branch flows from the Indian Territory into Colborne, where it is joined by the east branch from the Great Swamp, thence flows west to the port of Goderich. It has so many good mill-sites that many consider its water-power equal to that of Rochester. For great part of its course the bed is composed of limestone rock.—The *Saugeen*, also rising in the Indian Territory, after a westerly course enters the Lake, opposite to Chantry Island, and about 60 miles north of Goderich. There is a pretty good harbour for vessels not drawing above 8 feet.—The *Nottawasaga*, whose numerous tributaries drain

the highlands of the southern portion of Simcoe county, flows north to the head of Nottawasaga Bay. It is not navigable for large vessels.—The *Severn*, although conveying a large body of water from Lakes Gougechin and Simcoe, is not navigable on account of its falls and rapids. Of the former there are 7, distinguished from each other in the order of their distance from the outlet of the *Severn*. The Fifth Fall is the highest, having a descent of 55 feet. The river is discharged into Gloucester Bay.—*French River*, which connects Lake Nipissing with the Georgian Bay by 3 mouths, can only be ascended in canoes on account of the obstructions caused by rapids. In consequence there are 4 portages. In some places it is a mile wide, and studded with islands.—The affluents of Lake Superior, as already noticed, are numerous; but, though not inferior for length of course or volume of waters to many already particularized, we omit mention of them in consideration of the unsettled condition of the country through which they flow.

ISLANDS.

In the north-eastern extremity of Lake Ontario is situated the large island called *Grand* or *Wolfe Island*. It is of an irregular shape, indented by numerous bays. It is well settled, having upwards of 6000 acres under cultivation. Betwixt its western shore and the city of Kingston lies *Garden Island*. It contains about 30 acres, and belongs to a firm largely engaged in the rafting business. They employ a large number of vessels in bring-

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ing staves from the western portion of the Upper Province to the Island, where they are made into rafts for the voyage to Quebec. The boundary-line between the British Dominions and the United States extends along the middle of the South Channel of the St. Lawrence, betwixt Wolfe Island and the opposite American shore on which is Cape Vincent, and afterwards passes between Duck Island and the Galops Islands.—Westward lies *Amherst Island*, so called after Lord Amherst, one of the British Generals in 1760 when Canada was transferred to Britain. The original French name was the 'Isle of Tanti.' The Crown granted it to Sir John Johnson for military services. The upper portion has been settled about 80 years. The Earl of Mountcashel now owns the principal part, and his tenants are in comfortable circumstances. The land is of very good quality, and 5000 acres and upwards are under cultivation. This Island and Wolfe Island form each a township in the Midland District. The channels between the extremities and the mainland are called the *Upper* and *Lower Gaps*.—In the widest portion of the Bay of Quinté is *Big Island*, to the north of which is *Grape Island*, where there was formerly a missionary station for the Indians.—The principal islands in the Niagara river belong to the Americans, such as *Goat* or *Iris*, *Grand* and *Navy Islands*.—Towards the western extremity of Lake Erie are a few islands, as *Pelée Island*, lying about 7 miles from Point Pelée, and about 8 miles in length with an average width of 2. About 600 acres are under cultivation, and there is a light-house on

the north-east point. The boundary-line passes midway betwixt this island and Sandusky and Cunningham Islands to the south. Of the 3 islands called the "Sisters" 2 belong to Canada, and one, the West, belongs to the United States. The *East Sister* is the largest, containing 35 acres, while the *Middle Sister* does not contain half the number. They are uninhabited.—In the Detroit River there lies, opposite to Amherstburg, the long narrow *Bois Blanc Island*, containing 230 acres fit for cultivation. As the name shows, it was formerly thickly wooded. During the insurrection the timber was cut down, that the forts might better command the channel on the American side. On the Island are 3 blockhouses, garrisoned by British soldiers, and on the south point is a light-house, commanding a view of Lake Erie. Three miles below Sandwich is *Fighting Island*, containing 1800 acres, 300 being fit for cultivation, and the remainder, which is marshy, being used for grazing. It possesses a good fishery. Near the Canadian entrance of Lake St. Clair is *Peach Island*, used principally for a fishing station.—In the upper portion of Lake St. Clair are several large islands, the principal of which are *Walpole* and *St. Anne's*. All to the west of the former belong to the States. The channel separating these two Islands from the mainland is called "Chenal Ecarté," while that running betwixt them is called "Johnson's Channel." The former, about 10 miles long and from 3 to 4 wide, is a fine island, occupied by parties of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatamie Indians, the last being recent immigrants from the States. In

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1842 presents were distributed to 1140, all of whom were heathens. For some years little success attended the labours of a missionary of the Church of England, although 20 families had applied for religious instruction. Recently, however, a chapel and school-house with residences for a missionary and school-master have been erected, the cost being paid from funds belonging to the Indians; and their aversion to become Christians has greatly diminished since the death of their old chief.—In the northern or Canadian portion of Lake Huron, extending from Matchedash and Nottawasaga Bays to the outlet of the River St. Mary, there are calculated to be upwards of 23,000 islands. These lie chiefly along the deeply indented shores of the Georgian Bay or Lake Iroquois, and between the 4 Manitoulin Islands and the opposite shore to the north. Such a vast number of islands, excepting these 4 and St. Joseph Isle, present extremely little worthy of notice. The *Manitoulin Islands* are thus distinguished from each other; 1st Manitoulin or Drummond Island, 2nd Manitoulin or Cockburn Island, 3rd or Grand Manitoulin Island, and 4th Manitoulin or Fitzwilliam Island. The last, which is the easternmost, and situated at the southeastern extremity of the Grand Manitoulin, is separated from it by Owen's Channel. *Drummond Island*, the most westerly of the 4, and separated from the Michigan shore by a channel called the "Detour," and from *Cockburn Island* to the east by the "False Detour," was formerly a military post of Great Britain, but was ceded to the United States in 1829. *St. Joseph Isle* lies about

9 miles to the north of Drummond Island. *Cockburn Island* is separated from the *Grand Manitoulin* by the Strait of Mississauga. The boundary-line passes through the False Detour Channel between Cockburn and Drummond Islands, or the 2nd and 1st Manitoulines. The *Grand or Great Manitoulin* is the principal island in the Lake, being nearly 100 miles in length and varying from 3 or 4 to 25 in width. On the north shore it is indented by numberless bays, dotted with isles. Towards the eastern extremity, where the width is greatest, two arms of the Lake run so far into the land as to approach within 3 miles of each other, thus forming a narrow isthmus, and nearly dividing the Island into two very disproportioned peninsulas. The inlet from the south is Manitoulin Gulf, and that from the north is Heywood's Bay. The Island may be considered as exclusively settled by Indians; from which circumstance it is frequently visited by Indian traders. There are two villages, Manitowawning and Wequamekong, distant about 8 miles. The former is about 109 miles from Penetanguishene and 176 from Goderich. The only whites are a few attached to the Government station at Manitowawning and still fewer at Wequamekong. Previously to 1829 the distribution of presents to a large portion of Indians, included under the term "Western Tribes," was made at Drummond Island. In 1829, the Government being desirous of ascertaining the disposition of the Indians to embrace civilization, the distribution took place on St. Joseph Island. In the early part of that year Major Winnett had stated in his report

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in reference to the civilization of the Indians that the Great Manitoulin offered greater advantages for the formation of a settlement than St. Joseph, particularly in respect to fishing, an object of no small importance in the estimation of old Indians. Besides it is distant upwards of 100 miles from any military post of the States, and between 60 and 70 from any part of their territory. In 1830 and the 5 following years the distribution of presents was held at Penetanguishene. In this way the Western tribes were brought within the influence of the Government's efforts for their civilization. During frequent visits to the prosperous settlements at Coldwater in Medonte Township, and the Narrows between Lakes Gougichin and Simcoe, they witnessed the advantages enjoyed by their brethren settled there, and numerous applications for a participation in such benefits were consequently made. Mr. Superintendent Anderson having during his first visit in the spring of 1835 found about 80 Chippewas and Ottawas on the entire island, a scheme for forming an extensive establishment upon it, and for making it the future place of distribution, was matured and authorized by Sir John Colborne. On this visit he found the Ottawas, Roman Catholics, amounting to about 40, settled on Wequamekong Bay. There they had cultivated 2 or 3 acres, and were living in temporary bark huts. In 1836 the settlement of Manitowawning was commenced, and 2697 persons attended when the first issue of presents was made at this post in the autumn of this year. On that occasion Sir F. B. Head, the Lieut. Governor, was pres-

ent. He had formed the project of attracting, not only the wild Indians from the north of Lake Huron, but those who had settled or were wandering among the white population in various parts of Upper Canada, to the Grand Manitoulin Island. With this intention he succeeded in inducing the chiefs of the Chippewa and Ottawa nations, who were then present, to resign their exclusive rights to the occupancy of this and all the other islands. With this view he obtained also the surrender of the larger portion of the territory of the Saugeen Indians, and offered the assistance and encouragement of the Government to other Indians whom he visited in the western parts of the Province if they would remove to the Island. Very few, however, availed themselves of the offers, as the settlers have for the most part come from the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior or from the United States. In the autumn of 1838 the Superintendent Mr. Anderson, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a surgeon, accompanied by several artisans and labourers, took-up their residence at Manitowawning, being the first whites who had wintered in the Island. In 1843 the residents at this settlement amounted to 176, while at Wequamekong they numbered 376, so that, estimating the number elsewhere on the Island at 150 at least, the total population at that date somewhat exceeded 700. Each village contains a church and school-house with a residence for the missionary and schoolmaster. Manitowawning has residences for a superintendent and surgeon. The greater-increase of the settlement at Wequamekong may be ac-

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counted for by the earlier conversion of the Ottawas from heathenism, and their readier adoption of the habits of civilized life. The work of conversion among the Chippewas at Manitowawning only commenced in 1838, when a missionary of the Church of England was attached to the establishment. In 1841 about 150 had been converted to Christianity through this mission. In the cultivation of the land and the acquisition of stock the settlement at Wequamekong has upwards of 200 acres cleared, exceeding Manitowawning by upwards of 80, whilst the disparity of the stock is exhibited by contrasting 19 with 2 horses, 58 with 24 horned cattle, 160 with 20 pigs, and 160 with 65 barn-door fowls. The principal support at both villages is now derived from farming and fishing. They sometimes kill hares, partridges, and even deer and bears. They manufacture considerable quantities of maple-sugar, for which they find a ready market at Penetanguishene, Goderich, and sometimes in the towns on the American frontier. Four schooner loads were shipped from Wequamekong during the spring of 1845, much of which was equal in appearance to Brazil or West India sugar. The climate of the Island is very healthy, and the cold is not unusually severe, the snow seldom lying more than 2 feet deep. The geological formation is limestone. Both the soil and climate are favourable to cultivation, abundant crops of all kinds of grains raised by the Indians in other parts of the Province having been annually produced. Cattle thrive well, and during the winter are allowed to roam about and find their own food in the bush. The *La Cloche*

Island forms a charming contrast to the bleak hills of the same name on the northern shore. The name is believed to be derived from the circumstance that the dark rocks, of which this and some of the islands are composed, sound like *a bell*, when struck hard.—Within the semicircular portion of Lake Superior, extending from Goulais Bay at the south-eastern extremity to Pigeon River at the north-west, which forms the boundary betwixt Canada and the United States, are situated numerous islands, especially in Batchenaung, Michipicoton, Neepigon, Black and Thunder Bays. The formation of these islands and of the circumjacent coast is chiefly of granite, greenstone, porphyry, and occasionally of amygdaloid and sienite. *Michipicoton Island*, lying about 30 miles northwest from Michipicoton Station, one of the stations of the North West Company at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 120 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, contains two mines, one of copper and the other of silver, which are successfully worked. A large cove at the mouth of the river forms an excellent harbour, the water being from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth, sufficiently large to give commodious anchorage to 200 vessels. Near the Harbour the land rises 700 feet above the Lake, while that to the north of Neepigon Bay attains to an elevation of 1000 feet. Fort William, another of the Hudson Bay Company's Stations, is 3 miles from Thunder Bay. The boundary-line in the Lake passes to the north of the considerable island, *Ile Royal*, belonging to the States.

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BAYS, CAPES, CHANNELS, MOUNTAINS.

It is unnecessary again to particularize these, as the principal ones have been referred to in the notice of the Lakes. The *La Cloche Mountains*, to the north-east of the North Channel lying between the Grand Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Lake Huron, are 1000 feet above the Sea. *McKay's Mountain* near Thunder Bay is 1000 feet above Lake Superior.

Questions on Western or Upper Canada.

Into how many great sections may we regard this Province as divided? Describe each of the 3 Sections. Into how many Districts and Counties are these divided? How are the Townships generally laid-out? When does a place rank as a city?

Name the Districts of the Eastern Section on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa respectively. Describe the principal rivers in the Section.

What cos. does the Eastern District contain? [Can you name the double range of townships in each co.?] What runs between Glengarry and Stormont cos.? Whence does the former co. take its name? What is noticeable at Lancaster? What in regard to the Gaelic language in this co. and others of the District? The District town of Stormont co.? Why called formerly *Pointe Maline*? What river waters Dundas co.?

How is the Johnstown District divided in regard to townships? What canal traverses the most inland portion? The cos. of this District? [The townships on the River and in the rear of Grenville co.]? After whom is Prescott called? [The townships of Leeds co. in the 3 lines respectively?]. Describe Brockville. What lakes cover a large portion of Lansdown and Leeds townships?

Mention the cos. of the Ottawa District. [The townships of Prescott co.] Describe Hawkesbury E. What places famed for mineral waters. What are the springs at Caledonia? The District-town? [The tps. in Russel co.?

Till what year were the Bathurst and Dalhousie Districts an uncultivated appendage to the Johnstown District? Mention the chief settlers at that time. To which co. does the Dalhousie District

correspond? [The tps. in Carleton co. on the River and in rear? Tell how the important town of Bytown arose. In whose honour is it named? State the purchase money of the land of Upper Bytown and of a portion of the Lower Town, and the present worth of the same. Describe still further Bytown. What village about a mile from the Lower Town contains several mills, &c. on an extensive scale? Why has the bridge above the Upper Town been called the *Union Suspension Bridge*? The cost of the bridge? Name the Falls above. Give some idea of the magnitude of the timber trade of the Ottawa and of the Province from the exports of 1852.

Which cos. does the Bathurst District comprise. By whom is Lanark co. chiefly settled? [Name the tps. in the 4 ranges.] What is the co.-town? How has the Tay been rendered navigable to Perth? What river waters the south of Renfrew co.] [The tps. in the 3 ranges.] What residence is romantically situated? Describe at length the Rideau Canal.

Name the 7 Districts of the Central Section. Mention a few rivers watering the Section. Tell the extent of the Midland District. Into what cos. divided? [Name the townships in front and those in the 4 successive ranges in rear.] What 2 islands, forming each a township, lie off the front? Describe at length the city of Kingston and the principal objects in its vicinity. Which co. lies contiguous on the west to Frontenac co.? [Name the 5 tps., as they recede from the Lake.] Describe Amherst Island. Describe Lennox co.

Which co. does the Victoria District embrace? [Name the tps. as laid-out in 4 ranges.] By what bay are the tps. in front washed? Give the history of the settlement of Mohawk Indians on the Bay. What river falls into the Bay at Belleville?

Describe the Prince Edward District or Co.? [Name its 6 townships.]

Which District extends westward from the western extremity of the Bay of Quinté? Name its cos. [Name the 8 tps. in order in Northumberland co.] Tell the rise, progress and discharge of the Trent. Name some villages betwixt Port Trent and Cobourg. Describe Cobourg. Give an account of the progress of the Mississaguas Indians, now settled at Alnwick near Rice Lake. Mention a few of the villages on the coast of Durham Co. [Name the 3 tps. in each of the 2 ranges.] On what lake is there a small Indian settlement?

To which co. does the Colborne District answer? How separated from Northumberland co.? [Give the 19 tps. according to the 4 ranges.] Describe Peterborough, the co.-town. Where are 2 Indian settlements?

To what River westwards and Lake northwards does the Home District extend? What co. does it comprise? Name the Ridings.

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into which it is divided for electoral purposes. Tell the name and length of the excellent road from Toronto to Lake Simcoe. What greatly supersedes the Street now? Name 2 flourishing villages of the East Riding near the Lake. What Sect is at Hope village?

Name the 4 tps. in this Riding.] [Name the 11 tps. in the N. Riding.] What city does the S. Riding contain? By whom and when was its site selected? By what was it called at first? Till what year did it continue to be the capital of U. C.? By whom and to what city was the Seat of Government then removed? Enumerate the principal public buildings. State the tonnage of steamboats owned and the yearly value of the exports? [Name the 4 tps. in the S. Riding; and the 5 in the W. Riding.] To which Indians does the reserve near Port Credit belong? Tell their progress and present condition

Describe the boundaries of the Simcoe Dist. or Co. [Name the 15 tps. in the continental portion, and the 8 in the peninsular portion.] By what river are the 9 tps. in the east well watered? Name the road connecting the 2 Lakes. Name the Dist.-town and its situation, and that of Orillia and Penetanguishene villages.

Name the 8 Districts of the Western Section. How many cos. do they include? Describe the surface and the interior. Which river crosses the central portion of country betwixt Lakes Ontario and Erie? Which river discharges itself at Port Maitland? Name the principal river and its course and place of discharge. Which river flows nearly parallel to the north? Where did the French establish seigniories similar to those on the St. Lawrence in L. C.? Where and by whom were grants of land accepted at the close of the American contest? What grant, and on what condition, did Colonel Talbot obtain from Government in 1802? What is remarkable about the climate of this Section?

Name the 2 cos. of the Gore Dist. What bay separates them? Name the extensive swamp, and the villages at the outlets of the 16 and 12 Mile Creeks. Describe the Desjardins Canal. Whence did Paris on the Grand River derive its name? [Name the 9 tps. in Halton co.] What city does Wentworth co. contain? When was it laid out? What handsome mansion is in the neighbourhood? [Name the 8 tps. in the Co.]

Tell how the peninsula of the Niagara District is enclosed. At what ports on Lakes Ontario and Erie does the Welland Canal enter these? At what towns does the Canal connect the Grand and Chippewa Rivers? By whom has the Dist. been chiefly settled? Mention a proof of the mildness of the climate. Whence do the creeks, traversing the lakeboard of Lincoln Co., derive their names? What are the principal towns? By whom was Niagara settled? Name some of the first-class steamboats constructed by the Har.

bour and Dock Company. Name the fort in the neighbourhood and that on the opposite American shore. What of the remains of the gallant Brock? When and how did he fall? State the result of the attack. What of the monument to his memory? What of the situation of St. Catharines? [Distinguish the 5 tps. along the Lake from the 2 inland.] What celebrated Falls does Welland Co. contain? [Distinguish the 3 tps. to the north of the Welland from the 3 on the Lake and the 2 intermediate.] Mention what is noticeable about Thorold, Chippewa, Waterloo and Fort Erie. What river traverses Haldimand Co.? Name the rising villages on its left bank. [Name the 9 tps., distinguishing those on the lakeboard from those in the rear.]

Of what Co. does the Talbot Dist. consist? What stretches nearly half-way across the Lake? [Name the 7 tps., distinguishing the 4 on the Lake from the 3 interior.] What is the Dist.-town? What is noticeable about Port Dover and Normandale?

Of what extensive Co. does the London Dist. consist? To which Dist. does it recede northwards? Which is the oldest settled town? [Name the 17 tps., distinguishing the 6 fronting the Lake from the 6 interior, the 4 in the third range, and the one in the north-west angle.] What is the Dist.-town? Where situated and when laid-out? What is noticeable in its past and present condition? Where has a handsome bridge across the Thames been constructed? Name some ports on Lake Erie?

How do you name the most south-westerly Dist. in the Province? What is noticeable in regard to the soil about 7 miles below Chatham, and in regard to the peninsula between Lakes Erie and St. Clair? What have you to state in regard to the extensive marshy lands? What cos. does it contain? [Name the 20 tps. in Kent co., distinguishing the 6 on the lake-board from the 2 on L. St. Clair, the 3 on the R. St. Clair, the 2 on L. Huron and the 7 intermediate.] Describe Rondeau Harbour. Name the Co.-town? When was P. Sarnia laid out? Tell its situation. Where is there an excellent fishery? The barrels annually exported? How many tps. does Essex Co. contain? [Distinguish the 4 on L. Erie from the 4 on L. St. Clair and the one on the Detroit.] Describe the condition of the French Canadian occupants. Name the peninsula stretching several miles into L. Erie. Mention what is chiefly noticeable about Windsor, Sandwich and Amherstburg. What port lies about half a mile above Amherstburg?

Of what Co. does the Huron Dist. consist? Till what year did it form a part of the London Dist.? By what rivers watered? Where is Goderich, the Dist.-town, situated? What shape does it present? How many tps. does it contain? [Distinguish the 2 at the apex from the 7 resting on the Lake as a base, and from those in

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the 5 intermediate ranges.] To what Company do they all belong except 2? [Name them.] When did this Company purchase the *Huron Tract* from the Crown? Mention what is noticeable in regard to Goderich.

Mention the limits of the Wellington Dist. or the Co. of Waterloo. How many tps. does it contain? [Can you distinguish by name these tps.?] Describe Guelph, the Dist.-town. Name the villages in Waterloo tp. peopled by Germans? What is remarkable at Elora.

Name the Districts enclosing the Brock Dist. Of what Co. does it consist? [Name the 12 tps. according to the 3 somewhat irregular ranges.] Describe Woodstock, the Dist.-town, and some of the villages in the Co.?

How many Districts and Cos. does the E. Section contain? Name the former. Which has 3 Cos.? Name them. How many have each 2 Cos.? Distinguish them accordingly. Name the remaining Dist. and corresponding Co. How many tps. does the E. Section contain? [Can you enumerate and name them accordingly.]

Name in order the 7 Districts in the Central Section. How many Cos. do they comprehend? Which has 3 Cos.? What are they? Which comprises 2? What are they? Name the remaining 5 with the corresponding Cos. Which Co. is subdivided into 4 Ridings? Distinguish these. How many tps. does the Central Section contain? [Which Co. contains 24? Which has 23? Which has 19? And 15? Can you enumerate the tps. by name?]

How many Districts are comprehended in the Western Section? Name them in order. How many Cos. do they contain? Which Dist. has 3 Cos.? Which 2 have each 2 Cos.? Name the remaining Districts with the corresponding Cos. How many tps. does the Western Section contain? [Which Co. contains 27? Which 21? And 20? Can you enumerate them as in the other Sections?]

How many Districts, Counties and Townships respectively do the 3 Sections contain?

By how many members is each Province now represented in the House of Assembly? Which Co. has been united to Huron that an electoral division may be formed? The union of which 2 Cos. forms one? Name the 17 Cos. in order from the Tabular View, which form each an electoral division. Mention the 5 unenumerated therein? Name the 9 Cos. in the Tabular View which have been each divided into 2 Ridings, each of which forms an electoral division. Mention the 4 unenumerated therein, which have been similarly subdivided. How many M. P. P. for 4 united Cos.? How many for separate Cos.? For 13 Cos. divided each into 2 Ridings? For York Co.? For Grenville, and Leeds Cos.? Which city sends 2

M. P. P. ? Which cities send each one ? Which towns send each one ?

TABLE OF POPULATION.—Name the co. with the highest population. With the second highest. With the third highest. Which co. has 32,638 ? Name the 3 cos. with 31,000. The 4 with 30,000. Name the 6 cos. with a pop. between 30,000 and 25,000. The 5 between 25,000 and 20,000. The 10 between 20,000 and 15,000. The 6 between 15,000 and 10,000. The 4 below 10,000. State the pop. of the 3 cities respectively. Which 2 towns considerably exceed 5,000 ? The 2 exceeding 4,000. The 5 exceeding 3,000. The 6 exceeding 2,000. The 6 exceeding 1,500. The remaining 9 upwards of 1,000.

LAKES.—State the length and breadth of L. Ontario, and its depth in many places. Its height above the Atlantic. Mention the principal affluents from the Canadian and American shores. Describe its 2 remarkable bays. Besides the large peninsula of Prince Edward, what 2 narrow peninsulas are noticeable ?

State the length of L. Erie, its breadth at the centre, and its general depth. Its height above the Ocean. Name the principal affluent from the Canadian shore. Which States border upon the southern shore. Name a few of the much frequented ports. What similarity in respect of peninsulas is noticeable in Lakes Erie and Ontario ? And what dissimilarity or contrast in respect of islands ? What is the southernmost point of the mainland of Canada ? Within a few minutes south from which degree of N. lat. does it lie ? With what city, boundary-line and cape does it thus nearly correspond ?

State the form and extent of L. St. Clair. What 2 rivers contribute a large body of water ? To which State does the opposite shore belong ? To the west of which island do all the American islands lie ? State the consequences of the great rise of the L. in 1827.

Starting from the River aux Sables, mention some of the leading affluents from the eastern shore of L. Huron onwards to the French River. State its length and greatest width, and elevation above the Ocean. What are the principal harbours to the south ? To what Bay do vessels generally run for shelter ? What has been the effect of the gradual rising of the waters for the last few years ? Mention the extent of the Georgian Bay and the Bays included within its bounds. How do you name the very large island to the north ? Whence the name ? Name the southern extremity of the Lake. Name a few headlands in order.

At what has the length of Lake Superior been estimated ? Contrasting it with other bodies of fresh water, what have you to remark ? Its elevation above the Ocean ? Which American States bound it ? Name the most considerable of its numerous affluents. What in regard to the transparency of its waters. Describe the

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Pictured Rocks, the Cascade of La Portaille and the Doric Arch on the south shore. What in regard to the copper-mines ?

State the length and greatest width of Lake Simcoe. Its elevation above the Atlantic. How are its waters discharged into L. Huron ? Name the Bay at the southern extremity and the inhabited island. Tell the Dist.-town and its situation. What channel connects Lakes Simcoe and Gougeon ? Tell the extent of the latter, and the 2 villages on its shores. How are the waters of L. Nipissing discharged ?

In what Dist. is Rice L. situated ? By the waters of what river is it chiefly formed ? Mention some Lakes in the Colborne Dist. with which the Otanabee connects it ? What river issues from the Lake ?

State the relative circuit and area of the 4 Lakes. State their entire area and cubic contents in miles. State the length of their course from the head of L. Superior to the foot of L. Ontario, and the whole fall in that distance. What in regard to the boundary-line between the territories of Canada and the States ?

RIVERS.—Name a few principal tributaries from the right bank of the Ottawa. How and where does the Rideau discharge itself ? Describe the rise, direction and discharge of the Mississippi and Madawaska. Describe in like manner the rivers that fall into the Bay of Quinté at Napanee, Shannonville, Belleville and Trent-Port. Mention a few other rivers westward along L. Ontario.

What is the length of the Niagara ? What have you to remark about Grand and Navy Islands ? Where do the rapids commence ? What is the descent thence to the Canadian and American Falls respectively ? What island divides the Falls ? Describe the Falls ? Whence is the best view ? How is a full front view obtained ? In what winter was the channel so blocked-up as to be safely passable for foot passengers ? Tell the span and height of the Suspension Bridge, and the depth of water underneath. Describe the Whirlpool. Describe the New Suspension Bridge. How are the elevated ridges in this quarter called ? What are these supposed to have anciently been ?

Tell the rise, direction and outlet of the Grand or Ouse River. Name some towns on its banks, and some of its tributaries. How far is it navigable for large vessels ? How far can smaller vessels ascend ? How has the ascent been overcome, so as to enable vessels to reach Brantford ? What villages on the left bank between Brantford and the Lake ? What timber is found in great quantities at a convenient distance from the River ? What is much used in agriculture ? Name some of the inconsiderable rivers falling into L. Erie, and the Ports at their mouths.

What river connects Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Its length and

general width? What quantity of white-fish generally caught annually?

Of what branches is the Thames composed? Where is their junction? What places does the Thames pass? Where is it discharged? Where are fish cured in considerable quantities? Describe the trade in lumber and staves. Where have handsome bridges been erected? Who has a handsome mansion near Kilworth? How far is the river navigable for steamboats? State its average breadth and depth to Louisville.

Name the branches composing the Sydenham or Bear Creek. Where do they unite? What places does the East Branch pass? What do the Branches form at their junction? How many miles from the "Forks" to the outlet? How is the Chenal Ecarté corruptly called? How far can large vessels ascend?

State the length and width of the St. Clair. By how many channels was it formerly connected with L. Huron? What Cape has been formed by the gradual filling-up of 2 of these? Tell the nature of the banks of the lower and upper St. Clair. Where is Port Sarnia situated? Name the American village opposite. In what years were Sutherland's and Talsford's laid-out? What American village lies opposite to the former? What village betwixt the 2? In what township are the 3 villages?

Name the principal affluents into L. Huron in order. Tell the rise, bending course and outlet of the Aux-Sables. What obstructs its direct course? Where does the Bayfield rise? How far below Goderich does it enter the Lake? What river enters the Lake at Goderich? What have you to remark as to its water-power? What river enters the Lake opposite to Chantry Island? How far north from Goderich? By the numerous tributaries of what river is the southern portion of Simcoe county drained? Is it navigable for large vessels? Why is the Severn unnavigable? What is the number of its falls? Which is the highest? Its descent? Into what Bay is it discharged? What Lake does the French River connect with the Georgian Bay? How only can it be ascended? How many portages?

ISLANDS.—What large island lies in the north-eastern extremity of L. Ontario? How many of its acres under cultivation? To whom does Garden Island belong? How do they employ a large number of vessels? How does the boundary-line extend? After whom was Amherst Island called? To whom was it granted for military services? Who is now the principal proprietor? How much under cultivation? In what dist. do this and Wolfe Island form each a township? Name the channels between the extremities and the mainland. Name the islands in the widest portion of the Bay of Quinté. In which was there formerly a missionary station?

for the Indians? Name the principal islands in the Niagara belonging to the Americans.

Towards which extremity of L. Erie are there a few islands? Describe Pelée Island. Between this island and which American islands does the boundary-line pass? What is the number of the 'Sisters'? Name them. Which belongs to the States? Are they inhabited? Name and describe the long narrow island opposite to Amherstburg. What island lies 3 miles below Sandwich? Describe it. Name the island near the Canadian entrance of L. St. Clair.

In which portion of L. St. Clair are there several islands? Name the principal ones. Name the channel separating these 2 islands from the mainland, and that running betwixt them. How is Walpole Island occupied? Describe their religious condition formerly and more recently.

To upwards of what amount have the islands in the Canadian portion of L. Huron been calculated? Along the shores of what bay do they chiefly lie? How are the Manitoulin Islands distinguished from each other? Which is the easternmost? Which of the Manitoulin Islands belong to the U. S.? When was it ceded? Name the channel at the opposite extremities of Drummond Island. What island lies north about 9 miles? Name the channels respectively separating the Grand Manitoulin from the 2nd and 4th Manitoulin Islands. Between which Manitoulin Islands does the boundary-line pass? State the length and width of the Grand Manitoulin. Name the 2 inlets towards the eastern extremity which run so far into the island from the north and south respectively. By whom may it be regarded as exclusively settled? Name the 2 villages. Before 1829 at what island was the distribution of presents made to the Indians of the "Western Tribes"? In 1829 where did it take place? Who in the early part of that year reported in favour of the Grand Manitoulin for the formation of Indian settlements in preference to the St. Joseph Island? Where did the distribution take place for the 6 following years? In what condition did Mr. Anderson find the Indians during his first visit in 1835? In what year was Manitowawning settled? What Lieut.-governor was present at the first issue of presents at this post? State his project and labours for promoting Indian civilization. What was the result? State the number of residents in 1843 at the 2 villages respectively and on the whole island. Show somewhat in detail the relative progress of the Ottawas and Chippewas of the 2 settlements in point of religion and agriculture. State also in detail in regard to their present chief source of support, the extent and quality of the maple-sugar manufacture, the nature of the climate and soil, and the quality of the crops, &c. What island forms a pleasing contrast to the bleak hills of the same name on the northern shore of the Lake? From what circumstance has the name been derived?

Can you mention in order the Bays along the northern shore of L. Superior in which are situated numerous islands? What river forms the northwestern boundary between Canada and the United States? Of what does the formation of these islands and the circumjacent coast chiefly consist? What island has a mine of copper and also of silver successfully wrought? Describe the Station with its Harbour, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, at the mouth of the Michipicoton River. What elevation does the land here and to the north of Neepigon Bay attain? What other Station of the above Company lies 3 miles from Thunder Bay? Name the American island to the north of which the boundary-line in the L. passes.

BAYS, CAPES, &c.—Why is it unnecessary here to particularize these? State the elevation of the La Cloche Mountains. Name the Mountain near Thunder Bay in Lake Superior which attains to an elevation of 1000 feet above the L.

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Useful Tables of Reference

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1853.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Public Debt	£227,383	Indian Annuities . . .	7,755
Education	101,335	Penitentiary	7,000
Administration of Justice	89,134	Census	2,826
Sinking Fund	73,000	Militia	2,093
Legislature	66,237	Geological Survey . . .	1,486
Civil Government	36,103	Emigration	752
Hospitals & other Charities	27,309	Miscellaneous	58,954
Light Houses	17,377		
Agriculture	13,811	Total	£869,681
Pensions	11,643		

REVENUE.

Balance at Credit of Consolidated Fund	£383,690	Fines and Forfeitures, . .	4,450
Customs	1,029,782	Law Fee Fund	4,169
Public Works,	123,002	Militia Fines	9
Territorial,	93,770	Casual Revenue	15,006
Excise	27,405	Total	£1,320,659
Bank Imposts	23,053	Total Currency	1,704,350

PUBLIC WORKS.

	Revenue.	Charges.		
Welland	£67,478	£22,980	Trent Bridge,	5
St. Lawrence	25,602	14,284		£1,876
Ottawa Slides	7,454	1,821		
Burlington	5,625	201	Total	£42,894
Chambly	2,069	1,732	Total Revenue from the foregoing 5 Public Works	£108,228
	£108,228	£41,018	Expenses for Repairs, &c.	42,894
P.S.—The following charges in excess of the revenue collected :			Net Revenue	£65,334
Trent Slides,		1,535		
St. Ours Lock		283		
Chatham Bridge		53		

LICENSES.

Stills	£12,759	Billiard Tables	172
*Auction Duties, &c.	6,655		
Shops	6,544	Total Revenue	£28,605
Ferries	1,215	Charges	4,056
Hawkers and Pedlars,	1,017		
Steamboats	243	Net Revenue	£24,549

* Of the Auction Duties, Montreal paid £3,972.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fees on 4,596, C. W.	£4,596
Do. C. E.	619
Total	£5,215

TERRITORIAL.

Ground Rents, St. Maurice	£27,365
Do. Ottawa	4,933
Do. Madawaska	227
Do. Sundries	16,961
Timber Dues, Ottawa	24,769
Do. St. Maurice	641
Do. Madawaska	638
Timber Berths, Do.	6,288
	£61,822
Crown Lands Sales, C. W.	17,695
Do. C. E.	1,923
Instalments, C. W.	1,582
Do. C. E.	430
Seignior of Lauzon, Révenue,	3,911
Do. Mill Sales,	2,533
Ferries	760
Crown Domain	727
Moffatt's Island	9
Sundry Receipts	3,112
Total	£94,504

EMIGRANT DUTY.

<p>172</p> <hr/> <p>28,605</p> <p>4,056</p> <hr/> <p>24,549</p>	<p>Net Receipts £13,446</p> <hr/> <p>Balance from 1852 . . . 3,335</p> <p>Carried to 1853 3,641</p> <hr/> <p>Leaving for 1853 9,805</p> <p>Balances due in 1852, . . 418</p> <p>Emigration Office Ex- penses, 5,636</p>	<p>Grosse Isle 2,475</p> <p>Emigrant Hospital, Quebec 583</p> <p>Work at Grosse Isle . . . 324</p> <p>Inspecting Physicians, Q. . 311</p> <p>Chaplains' Houses, G. I. . 43</p> <hr/>
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PUBLIC DEBT

<p>£4,596</p> <p>619</p> <hr/> <p>£5,215</p>	<p>Is £4,621,290</p> <p>Annual Interest 225,947</p> <p>Debentures due in 1854 279,660</p>	<p>Debentures redeemed 243,333</p> <p>Do due in 1855 486,666</p>
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SINKING FUND.

<p>£7,365</p> <p>4,933</p> <p>227</p> <p>16,961</p> <p>24,769</p> <p>641</p> <p>638</p> <p>6,288</p>	<p>Dr.</p> <p>1 year's Dividend to April 5, 1853 £4,537 18 2</p> <p>Do. to Oct. 10, 1853 5,511 12 9</p> <p>Gain on Do. 553 8 9</p> <hr/>	<p>Cr.</p> <p>Invested in reduced 3 per cent. Annuities as per Statement No. 46.</p> <p>1853. £302,527 4 8</p> <p>July 28, 60,307 7 2</p>
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POPULATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

<p>61,822</p> <p>17,695</p> <p>1,923</p> <p>1,582</p> <p>430</p> <p>3,911</p> <p>2,533</p> <p>760</p> <p>727</p> <p>9</p> <p>3,112</p> <hr/> <p>94,504</p>	<p><i>Provinces.</i></p> <p>1. Upper Canada, 1852, . . . 953,239</p> <p>2. Lower Do. " 890,261</p> <p>Canada, " 1,843,500</p> <p>3. Nova Scotia, 1851, . . . 276,117</p> <p>4. New Brunswick, " . . . 198,800</p> <p>5. Hudson Bay Territory, 1851, 180,000</p> <p>6. Newfoundland, 1845, . . . 96,600</p> <p>7. Prince Edward Island, 1848, 62,678</p> <p>8. Labrador, 1851, 5,000</p>	<p><i>Capitals, &c.</i></p> <p>Toronto, . . . 30,775</p> <p>QUEBEC, . . . 42,952</p> <p>Montreal, . . . 57,715</p> <p>Halifax, . . . 26,000</p> <p>FREDERICTON, 4,458</p> <p>St. John, . . . 22,745</p> <p>York Fort,</p> <p>St. John's, . . . 21,000</p> <p>Charlottetown, 4,717</p> <p>Nain Fort,</p>
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COUNTIES, CANADA WEST,

Alphabetically arranged, showing the County-towns. Those marked thus (†) are Junior Counties, united with others for municipal and judicial purposes. These Counties send Representatives to the Provincial Parliament.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
†Addington	Bath.	Lincoln	Niagara.
Brant	Brantford.	Middlesex	London.
†Bruce	Penetangore.	Norfolk	Simcoe.
Carleton	Bytown.	Northumberland	Cobourg.
†Dundas	Williamsburg	†Ontario	Whitby.
†Durham	Port Hope.	Oxford	Woodstock.
†Elgin	St. Thomas.	†Peel	Brampton.
Essex	Sandwich.	Perth	Stratford.
Frontenac	Kingston.	Peterborough	Peterborough.
†Glengary	Alexandria.	Prescott	L'Original.
†Grenville	Prescott.	Prince Edward	Picton.
†Grey	Sydenham.	†Henslow	McNab.
Haldimand	Cayuga.	†Russell	
†Halton	Milton.	Simcoe	Barrie.
Hastings	Belleville.	Stormont	Cornwall.
Huron	Goderich.	†Victoria	Lindsay.
Kent	Chatham.	Waterloo	Berlin.
†Lambton	Port Sarnia.	†Welland	Merrittville.
Lanark	Perth.	Wellington	Guelph.
Leeds	Brockville.	Wentworth	Hamilton.
†Lenox	Napanee.	York	Toronto.

*. * The Junior Counties of Durham, Elgin, Grey, Halton, Lambton, Ontario, and Welland, have initiated proceedings for a separation from their respective Unions.

COUNTIES AND UNIONS OF COUNTIES, C. W.,

For Municipal and Judicial purposes, alphabetically arranged and showing the Counties and Towns.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Brant	Brantford.	Oxford	Woodstock.
Carleton	Bytown.	Perth	Stratford.
Essex and Lambton	Sandwich.	Peterborough &	
Frontenac, Lenox		Victoria	Peterboro'.
and Addington	Kingston.	Prescott & Russell	L'Original.
Haldimand	Cayuga.	Prince Edward	Picton.

Counties and Unions of Counties, C. W.—Continued.

Hastings . . .	Belleville.	Simcoe	Barrie.
Huron and Bruce .	Goderich.	Stormont, Dundas	
Kent	Chatham.	& Glengary . .	Cornwall.
Lanark and Renfrew	Perth.	Waterloo	Berlin.
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville.	Wellington & Grey	Guelph.
Lincoln & Welland	Niagara.	Wentworth & Halton	Hamilton.
Middlesex & Elgin	London.	York, Ontario, &	
Norfolk	Simcoe.	Peel	Toronto.
Northumberland &			
Durham	Cobourg.		

CITIES, C. W.,

Being Counties in themselves for municipal purposes, showing the Township and Rural County where situated. They send Representatives to Parliament.

City.	Township.	County.	City.	Township.	County.
Hamilton	Barton	Wentworth.	Toronto	York	York.
Kingston	Kingston	Frontenac.			

INCORPORATED TOWNS, C. W.,

Alphabetically arranged, showing the Township and County where situated. Those marked thus (†) send Representatives to the Provincial Parliament.

Towns.	Townships.	Counties.
Belleville	Thurlow	Hastings.
Brantford	Brantford	Brant.
†Brockville	Elizabethtown	Leeds.
†Bytown	Nepean	Carleton.
Cobourg	Hamilton	Northumberland.
†Cornwall	Cornwall	Stormont.
Dundas	W. Flamboro'	Wentworth.
Goderich	Goderich	Huron.
†London	London	Middlesex.
†Niagara	Niagara	Lincoln.
Peterborough	N. Monaghan	Peterborough.
Pieton	Maryburgh	Prince Edward.
Port Hope	Hope	Durham.
Prescott	Augusta	Grenville.
St. Catharines	Louth	Lincoln.

INCORPORATED TOWNS IN SCHEDULE D.

With Village Municipalities only.

Towns.	Townships.	Counties.
Amherstburg	Malden	Essex.
Chatham	Raleigh	Kent.
Guelph	Guelph	Wellington.
Perth	Drummond	Lanark.
Simcoe	Woodhouse	Norfolk.
Woodstock	Blandford	Oxford.

TOWNS IN SCHEDULE D.,

Without any Municipal organization.

Towns.	Townships.	Counties.
Barrie	Vespra	Simcoe.
Drighal	Longueuil	Prescott.
Queenston	Niagara	Lincoln.
Sandwich	Sandwich	Essex.

INCORPORATED VILLAGES, C. W.

Villages.	Townships.	Counties.
Bowmanville	Darlington	Durham.
Brampton	Chinguacousy	Peel.
Caledonia	Seneca	Haldimand.
Chippewa	Stamford	Welland.
Galt	Dumfries	N. Waterloo.
Ingersoll	Oxford	Oxford.
Oshawa	Whitby	Ontario.
Paris	Dumfries	S. Brant.
Preston	Waterloo	Waterloo.
Richmond	Goulburn	Carleton.
St. Thomas	Yarmouth	Elgin.
Thorold	Thorold	Welland.
Trenton	Sidney	Hastings.
Vienna	Bayham	Elgin.
Yorkville	York	York.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of TIMBER, BOWSPRITS and MASTS, SPARS, and STAVES measured and culled to date:

	1854.	1853.	1852.
White Pine	17,258,565	15,949,865	26,682,370
Red Do.	2,959,354	1,672,901	2,162,325
Tamarac	2,578,817	697,919	388,246
Elm	1,651,865	662,961	2,209,090
Oak	1,156,640	912,748	1,224,848

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Comparative Statement of Timber, &c.—Continued.

Ash	200,896	158,758	233,342
Birch and Maple	41,626	70,759	51,120
Basswood	21,249	6,781	14,348
Butternut	1,287	1,063	2,300
Bowsprits and Masts, pcs.	1,332	421	496
Spars	2,488	512	342
Staves Standard	1,004.2.3.1	1,392.5.0.11	1,423.2.1.2
Do. W. Q.	1,586.1.1.27	2,096.9.3.19	1,055.1.1.14
Do. Barrel	0.1.0.21	2.7.1.23	

Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, Octr. 10, 1854.

SHIPPING, QUEBEC, 1853.

Arrived 1,351 vessels of 570,738 tons.

Departed 1,406 do. 599,567 do.

The tonnage of arrivals at Montreal and Quebec was the following:—

British	602,642	Swedish	1,513	Dutch	612
U. States	37,763	Hamburg	1,496	Bremen	323
Norwegian	31,622	Portuguese	1,301	Spanish	233
Prussian	9,741				

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN of TRAFFIC for the week ending Sept. 23, 1854.

Passengers, 1st Class,	5924	\$6,950.08
Do., 2nd Do.,	7594	565.41
Merchandise,	3,724 Tons,	8,659.79
Lumber,	507,581 Feet,	1,570.99
Firewood,	1,163½ Cords,	1,573.01
Mails,		813.88

\$20,133.16

Total in Currency, £5,033 5 10

Do. Do. for week ending }
Sept. 24, 1853, } 2,825 17 3

Increase, £2,207 8 7

Total Receipts for current half
year, commencing July 1,
to week ending Sept. 23,
1854, \$27,024 10 0

Miles open, 202

AUDIT OFFICE, MONTREAL, Octr. 5, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

AMOUNT of TRAFFIC for the week ending Oct. 6, 1854.

Passengers	£8,219 16 8
Freight	1,580 12 11
Sundries	308 9 6

Total 10,103 19 1

Amount of Previous Receipts 49,112 5 2

Total Receipts since Aug. 1, 1854 £59,221 4 3

No. of Passengers for week 14,376½

Do. Do. previously 88,302½

Do. Do. since Aug. 1, 1854 102,679

Miles open 241

AUDIT OFFICE, HAMILTON, Oct. 5, 1854.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec to Oct. 6, 1854 and 1853.

From	1854.	1853.	Increase.
England	17,331	9,656	7,675
Ireland	14,858	12,877	51,181
Scotland	5,521	4,600	921
Germany	5,367	2,412	2,955
Norway	5,599	4,578	1,021
Sweden	110		110
Lower Ports	593	421	172
	48,579	34,544	14,035

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, Oct. 6, 1854.

POST OFFICE REPORT, ending March 31, 1853.

In the last week, 1853, passed through the P. O., Letters 84,866 Newspapers 119,500
 Do. do. 1852, Do. Do. Do. Do. 71,726 Do. 104,500

Increase 10,170 **Do.** 15,000

Dead Letters, 119,361 containing £6,250 5 7½.

N.B.—The *Dead Letters* include the Provincial, those originating in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and those from Washington as originating in Canada.

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EXPORTS FOR 1853, (omitting shillings and pence.)

EXPORTS FOR 1853, (omitting shillings and pence.)

	Value.	Great Britain.	N. A. Colonies.	Australia.	United States.	Foreign Countries.
Produce of the Forest,	£2,355,255	1,682,125	6,466	4,445	652,544	9,673
Vegetable Food,	1,995,094	502,160	273,068	..	1,219,861	4
Animals and their Produce,	342,621	38,991	41,926	..	261,713	..
Produce of the Sea,	85,000	8,901	15,072	..	18,355	42,770
Manufactures,	35,106	877	6,891	380	26,957	..
Produce of the Mine,	27,339	8,440	18,899	..
Agricultural Products,	26,618	3,061	124	..	23,433	..
Other Articles,	15,823	1,707	1,566	220	11,330	..
Ships built at Quebec,	£4,882,869	2,246,164				
Total,	5,503,057	2,866,391	345,116	5,045	2,234,095	52,447

Summary of Exports.

1853	£5,950,345 0 0	1851	2,824,630 3 9
1852	3,513,993 13 1	1850	2,669,998 0 9

	Imports for 1853.	Gross Receipt of Duties collected on Goods.
Goods Dutiable,	£7,557,381	
Do Free,	443,879	
Total,	8,001,360	
1852, Imports,	5,071,623	£739,263
1851, Do	5,358,607	737,439
1850, Do	4,245,517	615,694
1849, Do	3,002,599	444,547

Imports from different Countries.

	Great Britain.	N. American Colonies.	West Indies.	United States.	Foreign Countries.
1853,	£4,622,280	158,164	869	2,945,534	268,507
1852,	2,667,783	120,238	1,278	2,119,423	162,899
1851,	3,012,033	109,242	3,406	2,091,441	142,574
1850,	2,407,980	96,404	1,112	1,648,715	91,301

Exports and Imports by the St. Lawrence.

Exports,	£3,268,960	19	2	Imports,	£4,555,074	2	9
Ships built at Quebec,	620,187	10	0	Goods in transit for U. S.	261,991	0	4
	<u>3,889,148</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>4,817,065</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
				Total Exports and Imports on the St. Lawrence,	<u>3,889,148</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
					<u>£8,706,213</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>

Total Exports and Imports on the St. Lawrence, } £8,706,213 12 3

Exports at the 6 Principal Ports.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	Dalhousie.	St. John's.
1853,	2,443,457	883,722	221,490	206,719	182,188	161,109
1852,	1,361,019	681,866	134,211	122,516	162,300	98,866
1851,	1,593,662	529,807	81,850	91,312	89,017	134,580
1850,	1,297,523	436,193	67,557	88,222	79,528	303,959

Imports at the 6 Principal Ports.

	Montreal.	Toronto.	Quebec.	Hamilton.	Dalhousie.	St. John's.
1853,	3,381,536	1,650,056	1,141,594	886,377	34,162	487,115
1852,	2,246,345	639,317	647,804	590,326	24,525	18,922
1851,	2,201,026	678,492	642,316	506,487	87,562	33,849
1850,	1,726,359	634,722	494,131	385,782		

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Sarnia to Toronto . . .	172	Quebec to Richmond . . .	100
Toronto to Montreal . . .	345	Peterboro' Branch . . .	50
Victoria Bridge	2	Quebec to Trois Pistoles . . .	153
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MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO PORTLAND.

Distances from Montreal (Longueuil) and Quebec (Hadlow) to Richmond.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Longueuil to Charron's . . .	5	Hadlow to Chaudière Bridge	7
Boucherville Mountain	10	Kelly's	14
St. Hilaire	17	Black River	19
Les Soixante	23	St. Flavien	27
St. Hyacinthe	30	Becancour Bridge	35
Britannia Mills	37	Somerset	48
Upton	49	Stanford	54
Acton	43	St. Chrystophe	65
Durham	57	Harvey's, (Warwick)	71
Richmond	72	Danville	84
		Richmond	96

From Richmond to Portland.

Stations.	Miles.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.	Miles.
Windsor	82	10	West Bethel	218	145
Sherbrooke	96	23	Bethel	222	149
Lennoxville	99	26	Locke's Mills	227	154
Waterville	106	33	Bryant's Pond	230	157
Compton	110	36	North Paris	237	163
Coaticooke	118	55	South Paris	244	173
Province Line	126	54	Oxford	251	179
Norton	133	70	Mechanic Falls	255	182½
Island Pond	143	70	Empire Road	260	187
Wenlock	152	79	Hotel Road	263	190
N. Stratford	158	85½	Danville Junction	264	191½
Stratford Hollow	165	92½	Cobb's Bridge	268	197
Northumberland	170	97	N. Gloucester	270	200
Stark	173	100	Pownal	274	203
West Milan	183	106	N. Yarmouth	277	204
Milan	189	112	Yarmouth Junction	280	207
Berlin Falls	194	121½	Yarmouth	281	208
Gorham	201	127½	Cumberland	283	210
Shelburne	206	133	Falmouth	287	214
Gilead	212	139	Portland	292	219

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PRIZE SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Subscriber obtained Diplomas at the Provincial Exhibitions, held at Montreal and Hamilton, in 1853, "For the best collection of School Books printed and bound in Canada."

NATIONAL SERIES.

General Lessons, to be hung up in Schools.	English Grammar and Key.
First Book of Lessons.	Book-keeping and Key.
Second Book of Lessons.	Treatise on Mensuration.
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